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SEPTEMBER, 1914

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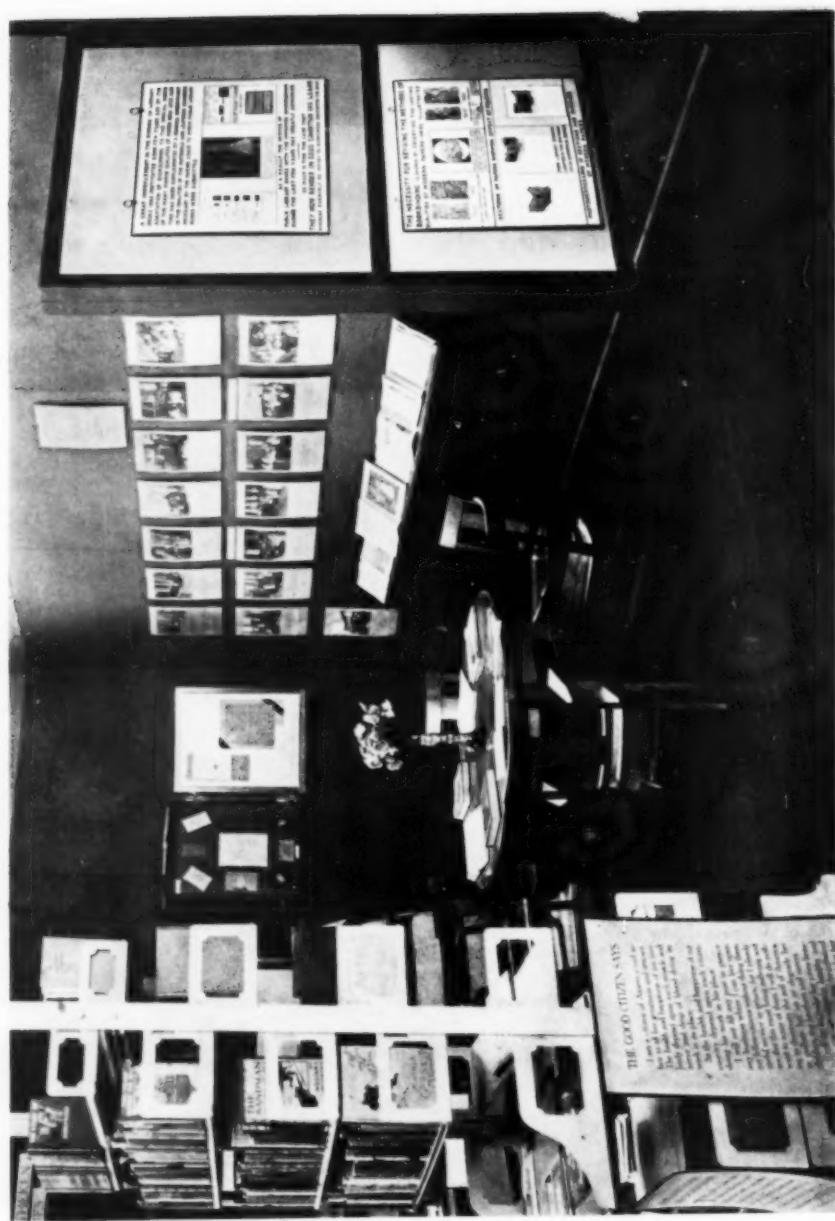
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 39

SEPTEMBER, 1914

No. 9

THAT the civilized world, close linked in scholarship and art, no less than in commerce and finance, should within a month be in the grip of a merciless war would have seemed utterly incredible when the last issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL went to press. But as the frenzied expostulations of international business were powerless to check the torrent, so the restraining influences of the arts of peace proved equally futile in the crisis which within the month has overwhelmed the European world. What thought could armed camps take of scientific congresses and bibliothecal expositions? If civilization itself, as represented by the men who are truly bearing its torch onward, stands in the way of "mobilization," then civilization, it appears, is to be brushed aside. At first glance, as so many editorial writers have already pointed out, the prospect is a disheartening one. We have not heard that the Leipzig Book Exhibit has closed, but, in any event, the war must prove disastrous to it. The Oxford Conference, which promised so much of vital interest, has been "indefinitely postponed." Every journal bears word of similar "postponements" in scores of lines of scientific thought. M. Otlet, from Brussels, has sent out an earnest plea for the preservation of the enormous bibliographic and scientific collections gathered there in his charge; and his fears are but earnest of the irremediable damage of war, of destruction from which mankind and the race are permanent sufferers. It is monstrous to suppose that the librarians of France are in any sense the "enemies" of their fellow librarians in Germany. War is but a tragic interlude between events which really count. It raises no feelings with us but horrified bewilderment, for our own professional friendships are as sincere north of the Rhine as south of it. The world will always be the debtor

of German thoroughness in scientific research as it is the debtor of French brilliancy in analysis and English sanity in things political. Our sympathy is with each and all of the contestants, our only hope an early return of peace.

Meanwhile the war has caught many American members of the library profession abroad and brought many of them without doubt the annoyance and possible danger that has proved the unexpected lot of the European tourist this summer. The double magnet of the Leipzig Exhibit and the Oxford Conference drew an unusual number from this side, and the whereabouts of many are still unknown as the LIBRARY JOURNAL goes to press. Mr. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, was caught abroad but was fortunate enough to be among the first to get out of the trouble zone. Mr. R. R. Bowker and Mrs. Bowker were, by last accounts, in Switzerland. Among others of the library profession now abroad are: Mr. Asa Wynkoop, Miss Adelaide Hasse, Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Miss Helene L. Dickey, of Chicago Normal College, Miss M. E. Ahern, of *Public Libraries*, Miss Jessica Hopkins, of Paducah, Ky., Miss Mary L. Titcomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. M. Hanson, Miss Cora E. Hinkins, of Chicago Public Library, Miss Grace E. Babbitt of Public Library of the District of Columbia; also, we believe, Dr. George H. Locke, of Toronto, Mr. C. F. D. Belden of the Massachusetts State Library, Miss Mary F. Isom of Portland, Ore., and Mr. Samuel S. Green of Worcester.

THE continued emphasis laid upon library work with schools and in schools is reflected in this school number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is reflected also in the increasing attention given the subject

in the programs of regular meetings of both educational and library organizations. This year, for the first time unless the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is mistaken, the Library Section of the National Educational Association held a full-fledged conference of its own. The meetings of this Library Section at St. Paul, July 8, 9, 10, were enthusiastic and inspiring. To Miss Martha Wilson of the Department of Education of the State of Minnesota, especial credit is due for her unceasing efforts to make the meetings count both locally and nationally. A notable feature was the eagerness of some of the other departments of the N. E. A. to co-operate. The first session was a joint meeting with the National Council of Teachers of English at which both teachers and librarians discussed the "Cultural possibilities of libraries." The second session at the University Farm attracted 300 country teachers. Emphasis was placed upon the importance of equipping teachers for intelligent library work before sending them into the schools. Finally, to emphasize this spirit of practical co-operation, the chairman of the committee of the High School Section charged with the preparation of a library list for history, asked the Library Section for the appointment of a librarian to work with the American Historical Association.

AN admirable statement of the true position of the school library, which we reprint in this school number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, was brought before the Council of the American Library Association, and received unanimous endorsement. Nowhere more than in the work of schools is the real value of the library as a factor in education more manifest, and it should go without saying that the school librarian should be a person picked for the work, ranked fairly, and paid properly. The too frequent practice of retiring incompetent teachers by giving them charge of the school library is a remnant of the dark ages in library work which should no longer be possible. The time

will soon come when every well equipped school that is to hold its rank in our educational system must provide for a school library, not only well selected but well administered, and this will mean the development of the post of school librarian—a connecting link between the two great functions.

THE *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is able to print elsewhere in this issue an authoritative statement of the present situation in a phase of educational extension work in which many librarians are interested and few have as yet been able for various reasons to do much, namely, motion picture exhibits. The difficulties facing the librarian are various. He faces a highly commercialized and powerfully entrenched industry which cannot be expected to be overfriendly to him unless, in the vernacular phrase, "he means business." Motion pictures are unquestionably coming to be an educational agency of stupendous value. The librarian cannot afford to ignore it. Oftentimes, unfortunately, he can hardly see how he can afford to use it. Nevertheless, as Mr. Cocks points out, dabbling with it, playing with it, is as unsatisfactory to the librarian as it is to the film manufacturer. Strange as it may seem, we are told by the film people themselves that there has been only a scattered demand for the finest type of film on the part of libraries. They also, we are told, and this is more easily explicable, "have been unwilling to pay the prices necessary to obtain films which cost much to produce." We believe it to be the function of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to develop so far as possible a demand for such films, for just as the demand increases, the supply will appear. Apart from the educational departments of some of the larger motion picture manufacturers, the work of handling the exchange end of educational pictures is being developed by at least three companies with a larger or smaller amount of capital and experienced ability in this field.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES AS BRANCHES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES*

BY HARRIET A. WOOD, *Supervisor of High School Branches, Library Association, Portland, Oregon*

THIS rather formidable heading might well be changed to "The supreme opportunity of the public library." Long have public libraries hoped for popular recognition as educational institutions, but fulfillment has been slow because of the lack of a teaching force. Women's club leaders and university extension lecturers have helped and public school teachers have responded nobly as individuals, but we librarians must acknowledge that our point of view has been very little understood by educators. The fact that no officer of the National Educational Association took any part in the discussion of the Library Section at the Salt Lake City meeting or, so far as known, attended its sessions, is indicative of the insignificant place that libraries hold in elementary and secondary education. If we librarians are to be welcomed into the councils of educators as co-workers we must have first-hand knowledge of school conditions. This can be gained by reading educational books and magazines and by observing intelligently and sympathetically the work of teachers and pupils in the schoolroom. The term "teacher" should be taken in its widest sense to include all leaders of study groups whether public or private. When teachers and librarians depend upon each other for inspiration there will be an exchange of ideas upon educational movements and upon book values that will affect the school and library tremendously. The stream of influence must flow from the school into the library just as steadily as from the library into the school, if educational isolation is to be made a thing of the past. If this ideal is faithfully followed a body of intelligent book lovers will be developed. Training the young people of the rising generation to work out their own salvation in the laboratory

of books means to lead them from the textbooks and selected libraries of the school to the larger resources of the local branch and central libraries, the state library, the special libraries, and the great national library at Washington, as well as to inspire them to accumulate for themselves those books that represent their own tastes and personal developments. The joint work of teacher and librarian is to remove all handicaps in this intellectual race. Days in school are few compared with days after school, and the present tendency in education is to acquaint young people with the environment in which they are to live. What library system will serve best in the solution of this problem? Every community must face this question, for no school worthy of the name can exist without its laboratory of books, the only laboratory that every pupil may use throughout life.

One of the most recent solutions offered is the coöperation of the school boards and library boards in the support and management of school libraries. The elementary school seems to be best served by the small class room library in charge of the teacher, together with a very carefully selected building library of the most vital reference books. The high schools, however, need larger collections and the service of special librarians.

The following cities among others are known to be trying the plan of public library administration of high school libraries: Cleveland, Ohio; Madison, Wis.; Newark and Passaic, N. J.; Portland and Salem, Ore.; Somerville, Mass. Tacoma, Wash., and Gary, Ind., have decided upon this course, and Manchester, N. H., expects to do so next year. Before discussing the merits of the system let us glance at the practical adjustments that these cities have made. There seems to be a great variety, due doubtless to the condi-

*Paper to be read at the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association in Spokane, Sept. 4, 1914.

tion of the treasury, the method of taxation, and to the pioneer stage of the work. In every case the room, furniture, fixtures, and janitor service seem to be provided by the school board.

Books and periodicals with binding and cataloging are as a rule supplied by the library board. In Portland the school board appropriated \$10,000 for two successive years, 1910 and 1911, for the purchase of books for grade and high schools. From 1912 on, the book fund for school libraries has been a part of the public library budget. The public library has cared for the books from the beginning. In Cleveland the school board buys most of the reference books and magazines. In Madison the school board provides teachers' magazines, but all other books and magazines are furnished by the library board.

The question of who shall furnish supplies does not seem to be easily determined in libraries chiefly reference with records made at the central library. In Cleveland and Portland the public library board provides them for the most part. In Madison in 1912 the expense was equally divided and in 1913 chiefly borne by the school board.

Salaries at present are paid in various ways. In Newark the entire salary is paid by the school board, in Portland for three schools entirely by the library board, and in Tacoma three-fourths by the school board and one-fourth by the library board. Salaries at present range from \$570 to \$1200, the latter being the salary offered by Tacoma for the first year of the Stadium High School Library under joint library and school control. In so new a work salaries are not so high as they are likely to be when the position of high school librarian is on a firmer footing. It is to be expected that good work in this line will be rewarded by financial recognition. The chief endeavor should be to do a work that will provide lasting results.

Advocates of the organization of high school libraries as branches of public libraries recognize the splendid work that is being done in libraries under school management, realizing that spirit and equip-

ment are larger factors in the success of a library than any scheme of organization. In this discussion, however, it is assumed that an organization presenting the fewest handicaps is being constantly sought by educators who hold themselves open to conviction. Mutual confidence must form the basis for any such union of forces, and complete sympathy with the work and ideals of both institutions will surely result from the close alliance. The public library wishing to have the great privilege of entering the school must inspire the school authorities with faith in its ability to carry on the work satisfactorily and with belief in its readiness to enter into the life of the school.

The community at large will profit by the close coördination of its two greatest educational forces. Undoubtedly this coming together of school and library is a manifestation of the modern movement toward economy and efficiency. While educational effectiveness cannot be measured by comparative statistics of cost because of the intangible quality of its product, nevertheless the first argument for this plan that will occur to the taxpayer is the economy in using the machinery of the library for the school and that of the school for the library.

Any one conversant with book-buying realizes that the order department of a library is obliged to keep constantly on the alert. The buying of books at right prices and in suitable editions is a business in which long experience and practice are essential to success. The order clerk must be an expert if the purchasing capacity of a library is to be kept at its maximum. The handling of the book-buying through the library gives to the school the advantage of frequent purchases at the best discounts. This is particularly important in cities far removed from book centers, for book bargains are difficult to secure even with the utmost promptness. Nor are the teachers and high school librarians ignored in the selections, for the order originates in the school. The high school librarian watches the new books at the public library and borrows for trial at the school those especially suitable. In some cases the copy at the central library will



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be sufficient to supply the occasional demand at the school. Thus unwise purchases and unnecessary duplications are avoided.

A book that ceases to be of service in the high school may be transferred permanently or temporarily to another part of the system. Changes in the course of study and even in the faculty often cause excellent books to be set aside. The librarian of the board of education in one of our large cities testifies that numbers of books are thus put out of service. Whether the books were purchased with school or library funds, the school should always be consulted in their disposition.

The cataloging of books, so vital to their usefulness, is as expensive as it is important. Every high school library should be fully cataloged, as nearly as possible like the public library, without the use of short cuts, in order to enable the pupils to make the most of the school and public libraries, and to furnish an object lesson in system and order. If this cataloging is done by the catalog department of the public library, not only is there a saving in expense, but also a uniformity in method that greatly aids the young student in his use of public libraries. There should be harmony in the catalogs from the juvenile department up.

At first thought it might seem as if the high school library should be modified to fit the college library, but the vast majority of high school students will not go to college; their only universities will be public libraries. College students with their advanced training will adjust themselves to modification. In every way the librarian will emphasize the use of the library in the school as a laboratory where students may secure not only the information needed for the next recitation but the means of unlocking all of the gates of knowledge.

The high school library should be carefully selected to set right standards before young people. For this reason some school librarians hesitate to open the high school library to the general public. The problem becomes complicated with a varied constituency. Other librarians with Mr. Dana encourage the immediate com-

munity to use the library for reference, contending that "the presence of adult fellow-workers is stimulating to the pupils and it is well to have intimate knowledge of school conditions widespread among adults." Tacoma is to open its high school library for circulation three evenings a week as well as during the day, so that the merits of this plan will soon be well tested.

The high school librarian, freed from the exacting work of cataloging, can give her individual attention to personal work with students and teachers. A certain amount of bibliographical and analytical work is very profitable, but no high school librarian can be fresh for work with her public who is absorbed in record work during school hours or who stays overtime to do it. School librarians who attempt to do personal work in addition to the cataloging certainly violate the eight-hour law. One writes: "I have such busy days at the high school from 8 a. m. to 6 or 7 p. m. that I cannot write a line and have to bring all my mail home to answer." Another states: "I work regularly ten hours a day and do all my reading besides."

The high school librarian studies with the teacher the best methods of bringing books and readers together, and of making books not a necessary evil through which to make credits and escape from school, but a means of pleasure and the enlargement of life.

The high school librarian is the go-between whose attendance upon the meetings of school faculty and staff acquaints the worker in each field with the interests and activities of the other.

The general school librarian is indebted to the high school librarian in the selection of books for the upper grammar grades and they in turn are glad of the light thrown upon the high school work by familiarity with the work of the grades. The increasing popularity of the junior high school, which includes the two upper grammar grades and the first year of high school, is bringing about a clearer understanding between the teachers of the older and younger pupils, to the great advantage of the pupils.

The gulf that has existed between the

grades and the high school is thus being bridged and librarians should not be slow in noting the significance of the movement.

Close touch with the reference librarian prevents duplication in bibliographical work, especially relating to debates, and brings much helpful pamphlet material to the attention of the high school faculty. While important numbers of the magazines should be found on the high school shelves, the accumulation of pamphlet files of periodicals is superfluous if students are trained to the use of the reference room.

The high school librarian holds a unique position in the school. The students are brought into intimate contact with her every day during their entire course, and the faculty hold her in constant review. It is not surprising therefore that a wise superintendent recently asked, "What about the misfit in the high school library?" Great care should be exercised in selecting a librarian who seems equipped for this peculiarly difficult

and important position. The general requirements are a college degree, library school training, and previous experience in school and library work, as well as a personality that appeals to young people. In case of an error in selection, the situation can be more easily adjusted in a public library system calling for librarians possessed of a variety of talents than in a public school system where library positions are not so diversified.

Granted that the right librarian has been secured and provided that her hands are not tied with technical details, there is no one in the schools with so wonderful an opportunity to mold the lives of the students and to assist them in finding themselves in their life work. Through the very atmosphere created by the personality presiding over the library are the students receiving impressions that are preparing them for that self-mastery that is the true basis of self-government, not only in the school but in the world after school.

LIBRARY WORK IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE*

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library*

VOCATIONAL guidance, as we know it to-day, is closely related to the movement for vocational and industrial education; but vocational education, it should be clearly understood, is much broader than industrial education. It includes the latter. Furthermore, vocational guidance is not vocational education, though it is sometimes so spoken of. Industrial education is largely encouraged by the employers of labor who find that the schools do not send them boys and girls immediately fitted for the work they are to do as producers. This movement on the part of employers is due to a strong conviction that many of the things taught children in school are of no use to them as wage earners. The difficulty of the problem of our schools fitting children for industry is increased by the fact that most children are "motor-minded or thing-minded," while most teachers (especially women) are "word- or symbol-minded."

*Read before the joint meeting of the Michigan and Wisconsin Library Associations, Menominee-Marquette, Aug. 29-31, 1914.

Time was when the expense of the training of young people for industry was borne by the industry itself, through the apprentice system. Most of the industries cannot, or will not, take the time or trouble to train men and women for those industries, but wish the boys and girls to come to them fairly well prepared—preferably at the expense of someone else. The use of machinery where each individual makes only a fractional part of the finished product makes the old fashioned apprentice system impossible. In such industries many of the workers are operators of machines, not skilled workmen, and they enter these industries not from choice or by reason of preparation, but because of the first opportunity to earn wages.

Vocational guidance is the effort to guide young people into useful occupations for which they are best suited. This applies to every kind of occupation or work, to professional as well as to industrial and technical work. Vocational guidance is

simply an attempt to introduce organized knowledge into a field long left to blind chance.

Vocational guidance has been defined as the science of self-discovery, as an organized conscious effort of helping people to find themselves, developing in each person genuine manhood and womanhood. It has to do with problems educational and social, as well as occupational, for one's occupation is only a portion of a normal human life. Let me quote here the advice of one of the great engineers of modern times: "Make a *man* of yourself first, and afterwards an engineer." To help a person to find himself is a very big undertaking. On the results of it depend largely the usefulness and happiness of the individual, and ultimately of society. It is not only a problem of the schools and of the library, but it is a problem of society, and fundamentally it is a problem of democracy, for no one can be as good a citizen as a democracy requires unless he is engaged in useful work, in the doing of which he can find full self-expression, which alone can spell happiness. All this means that he must be temperamentally, intellectually, and physically adapted for his work, and that he has a noble conception of the ends and aims of life and of what constitutes genuine success. It is the very great privilege of the librarian to place in the hands of readers the books of the wisest men of all ages, whose words and thoughts still live and help others to live, by helping them find themselves.

Along with this self-discovery goes the necessity of "preserving to the individual his ambition to aspire to make of himself what he will"—the most glorious prerogative of a human being. A democratic society ought not to tolerate for one minute the thought that our boys and girls before they leave school, or a few years thereafter, can be shunted into a line of work which they are expected to follow the rest of their lives. In that direction lies a society based on the idea of caste. No person, however great his knowledge of occupations, or vast his experience in life, can ever tell with exactness what any given individual is best fitted to do. He can only suggest the opportunity that certain occupations offer and discuss with the person his possible adapta-

bility for them. With this knowledge and help each person must work out his own salvation.

The work of the vocational director or guide is not only to help a person to find himself and to realize the most of his possibilities, but it is just as important for the guide to steer young people away from a vocation as into it, by pointing out the limitations that are a part of particular lines of work. He must systematically instill in the thought of serious-minded young people the challenge, What has this occupation to offer me?

Perhaps I can best illustrate this point by citing two instances that came under my observation recently. Some time ago I had the privilege and pleasure of going through a factory in Detroit that employs some 3,000 persons. It is an institution that has an international reputation. The work is high grade and the wages and factory conditions excellent, but the thing that most impressed itself on my mind was the fact that the workers were nearly all young men. On asking about this the superintendent who was my guide stated that in that particular factory forty years was the dead line, that when a man reached that age, with rare exceptions, it was the policy of the institution to let him out. The only thought in the management of this factory was the quality and quantity of the product turned out, the most possible in a given length of time. By the time the young men who go into that factory reach the age of forty they are nervously incapacitated for keeping up the pace and the institution drops them, and they are then thrown on the world to begin anew their struggle for life. Such a factory may be a great commercial and financial success, but I cannot help believing that an institution that deliberately scraps men by the time they are forty is a curse to the social life of its community, and to the men who must work in it. It is the business of those who are giving vocational guidance to know the limitations that go with an institution of that kind. It is most decidedly *not* the chief business of the public with its taxes to train workers for an institution that expects to scrap them at the age of forty.

Last June I visited a factory for the

manufacture of men's clothing, in Cleveland, where about 1,000 persons are employed, two-thirds of them women. The sanitary and other appointments of this factory are all that could be desired; in fact they are very much better than the working conditions in the average public library. By the way the people moved, however, one could not help but realize that everyone was working at tremendous pressure and speed, for nearly everything was done on a piece-work basis. One of the impressive sights was a man with a tablet before him and two stop watches, analyzing and recording the motions of a worker at her machine. In a group of workers who were perhaps making button-holes, or another group who were simply sewing in pockets, or perhaps making the bands for the belt to hold up trousers, before machines going at tremendous speed, the stop watch man was watching a new girl, analyzing her motions, finding out where her lost time occurred, for the purpose of coaching her in the effort to increase her speed of production three or four times; in other words, the driving of the individual, and the regulation of the routine of the individual, were all directed to the purpose of getting the largest possible amount of product with the least amount of expenditure of time and energy as well as space. I was told that for this work the average American was not well adapted, that it required persons from families of a foreign race of the first or second generation, who were able to withstand the nervous strain of work under such conditions.

Now I find no fault with economic and industrial efficiency, and the methods of scientific management to help us arrive at such efficiency. We need much more of this sort of efficiency in all our occupations, libraries included. But I do insist that such efficiency shall not be at the expense of the vitality of the worker and his efficiency as a factor in human society. It is the business of the vocational guide to understand and know working conditions and their effect on the worker; for vocational guidance operates not only for economic efficiency, but for social efficiency.

In its early stages vocational guidance concerned itself largely with that of finding

a job for the boy or girl. At the present time where vocational guidance is organized through the public school system the emphasis has been largely transformed into the effort to keep boys and girls out of industries as long as possible, by convincing them and their parents that the best thing they can do at the school age is to continue in school. This means that those who endeavor to act as vocational guides must know the facts (as they have been brought out in a number of investigations) of the great economic value to the child of his continuance in our schools with all their present faults, real or imaginary. There are others who believe that the persons most in need of vocational guidance are the teachers and parents, rather than the boys and girls themselves.

A vocational guide or vocational counselor, in addition to knowing the industries, must also know the individual boys and girls. This view is based on the idea that it is because of the failure of teachers and parents to understand life and the problems of the child, and because of the lack of proper teaching in the schools, that children go into industry so soon and so poorly prepared. The facts back of this view are those studies that claim to show that nearly three-fourths of the children who leave school when the law allows, do so not because of direct economic pressure in the home, but because the school has lost its grip upon them.

At the recent national conference in Grand Rapids the present trend of vocational guidance was summarized as follows:

"(1) The work began originally with the attention given to various types of misfits in the social settlements. It was based on what might be characterized as a 'niche' theory of society, which states the problem as that of finding the particular place or station (niche) in life which exists somewhere for each individual. (2) In the second stage it was held to be the duty of society to tinker with, and in some way to patch up, individuals that are defective. (3) The idea was conceived of working through the public schools to prevent individuals from being spoiled in the making. (4) Next came a shift in emphasis to the necessity of vocational training. (5) And

finally we have come to a recognition of the necessity for an educational survey of the community in order to determine and to make known the facilities and opportunities that are already available, and for a survey of the industries in order to determine what the real needs are. The present tendency undoubtedly is to seek to utilize the public school system as the agency for the prosecution of the work, looking toward the solution of these great problems."

Where does the library and the librarian come in in all this vocational guidance scheme, particularly for the boys and girls who have left school and are earning wages, most likely a blind alley job? First of all the librarian must know and thoroughly understand the vocational opportunities of his own community. This means working conditions, wages, hours of labor, chances for personal improvement, chances for advancement in wages, etc., as well as the hazard to life and limb and health. In short, the business of the librarian who attempts to give vocational advice is to know the full social significance of the industries and occupations of his community. This is a very big job, a bigger job than most of us have time to undertake. The smaller the community, however, the easier it is for the librarian to master it.

Next, the librarian must know the literature that relates to these occupations in his community, so that he may help the boys and girls at work in them to find themselves and improve themselves in the work they are daily doing. In this direction the librarian has the greatest opportunity once you get such persons into your library. To get a young person interested in reading and studying about his work is an achievement that will mean much to him, to his employer, and to society at large. It is the kind of vocational guidance, a kind of vocational enlightenment, that makes for the highest efficiency. And here the average librarian can do more than in any other way. By a better understanding of his job, such as one can get from library books, the worker learns to see his work whole, and that will dignify it and give him a self respect and an interest that is of the utmost value to himself and to society.

Third, the librarian must know something about the opportunities of occupations and the literature relating to them in other communities, so that he may know what to place in the hands of particular boys and girls who wish to seek such opportunities elsewhere, especially in a community where the outlook is limited.

And finally the librarian must personally know the boys and girls. This is absolutely necessary for worth-while work in this direction. Nothing can take the place of this personal knowledge. And it is this that is most difficult for the librarian in a large city to get. A certain amount of general work with worth-while books the library is doing all the time; but to deal with a particular case the guidance offered, or indirectly suggested, can only be given intelligently on the basis of personal knowledge.

In Grand Rapids the library and the schools have been coöperating in the work of vocational guidance for a number of years. The more I see of it the more I am convinced of the difficulties of the problems and the more I am convinced that vocational guidance attempted with a lack of comprehensive knowledge may easily do as much harm as good. In all this work, however, I am convinced most thoroughly that we should emphasize all along the line the fact that the most important vocation for which we are training our boys and girls is that of citizenship, and therefore, that we must emphasize the moral and social elements of life as over against the mere industrial or productive elements: in other words, that we are dealing with human beings with hearts and souls rather than with mere units of human energy who may be used for the production of things—and dollars. For after all is said and done the chief business of life is not the getting of a living, great in importance as that is, but to *live*, and to realize the full possibilities of human personality. To use the words of Dr. Saleeby, "The soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul."

If the crowns of all the kingdoms of the empire were laid down at my feet in exchange for my books and my love of reading, I would spurn them all.—FENELON.

LIBRARIES AND MOTION PICTURES—AN IGNORED EDUCATIONAL AGENCY

BY ORRIN G. COCKS, *Advisory Secretary, National Board of Censorship*

THE libraries of the United States have failed to see the educational value of motion pictures during their period of growth in the last 15 years. These have now become overwhelmingly commercial and are supplied daily to over 17,000 motion picture houses. The libraries propose entering the field by exhibiting films which are peculiarly suitable for instruction and enlightenment. They must pay the price for their earlier indifference!

For years, the National Board of Censorship has been urging the development of the use of educational films. It has found many difficulties in the way, including an inertia on the part of schools, colleges, libraries, and churches. It is necessary to state these facts if librarians throughout the country are to realize the obstacles in the way of securing satisfactory programs.

There is no question but that splendid films are in existence. The manufacturers abroad and in the United States have scoured the world for scientific, literary, historical, artistic, scenic, and nature films. These manufacturers hold the sample copies of possibly 15,000 subjects, a part of which can be bought outright if desired. The trouble is not with the film supply, but with the ability of occasional renters to obtain from exchanges what they want, when they want it and at a satisfactory price.

In order to explain this technical situation, some facts should be given. There are a number of elements entering into the production, distribution, and exhibition of motion pictures. The raw stock of celluloid from which films are made has a certain life. The film base is usually inflammable. Before pictures are manufactured or exhibited, it is necessary to obtain splendid cameras, studios, staging, and highly paid actors and actresses, or to search diligently for proper out-door settings for subjects. The proper use of the camera is an art in itself. The skilful direction of people and scenes to obtain illusions is also a highly technical

business; even the production of travel, scenic, and scientific pictures with a minimum waste of film requires a high grade of artistic ability. When once the picture has been constructed, prepared with subjects and sub-titles, and has been submitted to the National Board of Censorship, it must be advertised, circulated among exchanges throughout the states of the Union, and await its demand by the exhibitors. In most cases, the man directing an exchange orders only a partial list of the films manufactured by the group of producers with whom he has affiliation. He rents the films to the exhibitors in circuits immediately around his city. The price for a day's use varies with the number of times it has run, the demand for the picture, its original cost, and the number of reels or parts.

All this process has been built up because of the regular daily demand of the people for entertainment and enlightenment. Let me emphasize the fact that the demand is regular. The manufacturers also know the percentage of film subjects demanded, whether it be thrilling, tragic, humorous, artistic, or educational.

The libraries which desire motion picture films are scattered. They make demands upon the exchanges only occasionally. They insist that films having comparatively little popularity in the commercial houses shall be furnished them. It is only natural that these exchange men who obtain their living from the regular demand of the commercial exhibitor are little interested in meeting the occasional request of the libraries for service.

The manufacturers and exchange managers realize that the increasing use of motion pictures in libraries, colleges, schools, and churches will, necessarily, draw away somewhat from commercial houses. They have cast their interest in with the commercial exhibitor and are loyal to him.

Another fact which should be stated is that librarians sometimes demand a conces-

sion in price. This has been the case many times in and around New York. They also have not always been business-like in the return of films.

The following firms of manufacturers announce that they have libraries of educational films which can be obtained:

The General Film Company, 71 West 23d St., New York City;

The Pathé Frères, 1 Congress St., Jersey City, N. J.;

The Eclair Film Company, 126 West 46th St., New York City;

Thomas A. Edison Company, 239 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.;

The Gaumont Company, 110 West 40th St., New York City;

The Hepworth American Film Corporation, 110 West 40th St., New York City;

George Kleine Company, 166 North State St., Chicago, Ill.

There may be others, but these are the larger manufacturers. It is possible to obtain their books of educational films upon request. It does not follow that the films noted in these books can be obtained upon demand. Correspondence with the companies will undoubtedly make clear the conditions. A further fact is also important. The manufacturers of films withdraw from circulation most of their film subjects after they have been in circulation from 3 to 6 months. This gives them the opportunity to construct new films and to increase the profit of a lucrative business. Unless films are purchased outright, as time goes on it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain some of those which have been most beautiful and inspiring.

I desire to speak of solutions for these difficulties later. In the meantime, let us consider motion picture projecting machines and booths. Since the celluloid films are inflammable—though many of them are slow burning—it is necessary to protect audiences. Hence the fire-proof booth. Since pictures tend to flicker as they pass by upon the screen, it is important that a good grade of projection machine be obtained for regular exhibition. This minimizes the eye strain. Since most films are of standard size with standard perforations for exhibition, it is economical to obtain machines which will permit the display of the regu-

lation film. The ordinary machine costs about \$225 and a fire-proof booth about \$100. Many companies are experimenting to produce satisfactory small machines that cost in the region of \$100. This has been accomplished for small rooms and limited uses. Advertisements can be found in the motion picture trade papers.

A word about the psychology of audiences. Exhibitors everywhere testify that their patrons cannot be held with programs which are exclusively educational or consciously inspiring. The so-called educational picture has been used in many theatres as, in the motion picture slang, "a chaser." When these appear, the crowd leaves, making way for a new audience. An increasing number of exhibitors, however, recognize the appeal of the rest of these technical pictures and hold their audiences with them. A warning should be given to librarians against an attempt to furnish instruction at the expense of entertainment. A well-balanced program will produce a far more satisfactory result than a program which excludes laughter and thrills.

It ought to be clear by this time that it is no easy work to provide a regular program of a high grade. It cannot be done by a librarian who looks over a stock booklet and quickly makes two or three selections from likely subjects. This business should be left to someone who makes it a large part of his or her duty. He can obtain the films if the library is within striking distance of an exchange centre for films, but time, ability, patience, and money must be expended.

A final statement should be made about obtaining films. From the standpoint of the library or the school, the present system is unsatisfactory. The commercial companies with large stocks of films are not particularly interested in the occasional trade of institutions for education and enlightenment. Several organizations are in process of development which aim to cater to the forces of enlightenment in the community. It must be said that this demands large capital for the purchase of films and keen business ability to maintain a circulation which will be profitable. The organizations which have been launched are based

largely upon the plan of circulating a set program in 52 circuits composed of 7 members each. This will enable such a company to furnish 360 institutions with a five-reel program once a week at the initial expense for 230 reels of film. It makes it difficult, however, to obtain a varied program or to have it more often than once a week. The weekly rental for such a service will probably range from \$10 to \$25.

Another solution which would be more satisfactory for schools and libraries is the annual appropriation by the state of a sufficient sum to allow the purchase of a number of the best films each year by the state libraries or the state department of education. This increasing library of films could be held for circulation throughout the state at a nominal rental for libraries and schools. A committee skilled in the demands of these institutions for certain classes of films could make the selection. Such a plan pre-supposes, however, a far more general demand than there is at present for such purposes. The only other solution which has occurred to thinkers on this subject is the purchase at a large initial cost of a supply of films for rental and exhibition by some philanthropists or philanthropic foundation. Even this plan would have the disadvantage of being located in one section of the country and unable quickly and economically to supply the demands in various parts of the country. It would appear that either these social service film exchanges must develop rapidly and satisfactorily or public demand must cause the creation of state film libraries. In the meantime, libraries must make the best use possible of the commercial film exchanges or co-operate far more than they are at present doing with the motion picture exhibitor who is in their vicinity. Both librarians and teachers will be surprised to find a willingness on the part of many such men to furnish entirely satisfactory programs if audiences of library patrons, school children and their parents will be guaranteed.

To supplement Mr. Cocks' article the JOURNAL on its own responsibility prints below a selected and, it believes, an authoritative list of manufacturers of inex-

pensive machines and of companies which furnish educational motion pictures, in the hope that librarians who are interested in the use of motion pictures in the library may find the information of value.

Machines which can be furnished for a price around \$100 are as follows:

Pathéscope, Pathé Frères, 115 East 23d St., New York City;

Kineclair, Eclair Film Co., 126 West 46th St., New York City;

Phantoscope Mfg. Co., Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.;

The Animatograph, Victor Animatograph Co., Davenport, Iowa;

Edison Home Kinetoscope, Thos. A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.;

Nicholas Power Co., 90 Gold St., New York City.

These machines operate under different mechanical devices, with various forms of lighting, projection, protection of film, etc. Some of them advertise that the fire hazard is reduced to a minimum, and we believe all but one use the standard size of film. Screens, tickets, equipment, etc., may be obtained from the American Theatre Supply Co., 218 West 42d St., New York City. Any one of the companies mentioned will be glad to send complete information concerning their machines in response to inquiries.

There are at least three bureaus which have declared themselves ready to furnish film service of the kind desired in libraries, though no guarantee can be made at present that service can be obtained except within, possibly, 200 miles of New York. There is little doubt about the satisfactory character of the films they furnish. These bureaus are:

The Community Service & Film Bureau, Rev. Charles Stelzle, managing director, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City;

The Church and School Social Service Bureau, Rev. Wm. Carter, president, 18 East 41st St., New York City;

The Motion Picture Bureau, Edward W. Robinson, Singer Bldg., New York City.

Besides these, the following large companies have educational departments:

The General Film Co., Educational Dept., 71 West 23d St., New York City;

Gaumont Co., Congress St., Flushing, L.I.;
Pathé Frères, 1 Congress St., Jersey
City, N. J.

Large commercial exchanges of the great film producing companies have many educational subjects on their shelves, and libraries and schools in different parts of the country desiring to obtain programs should

make a more serious effort to discover what these subjects are. Any motion picture exhibitor will tell the names of these exchanges, and an examination of their resources will show the investigator the great possibilities already existing for arranging programs well suited to production either in library or school.

SELECTION AND COST OF EDITIONS*

BY LEROY JEFFERS, *Of the New York Public Library*

ONE of the most important factors in the purchase of books for a new library, or in adding to a collection already established, is that of editions and their cost. No library large or small can afford to overlook the great possibilities of extending the purchasing power of the book fund.

As you all know, the day of the net book is fairly here. It is only a short time ago that Doubleday, encouraged by the success of all publishers in issuing their new books at net prices, decided to make their entire list net. Other publishers watched with interest, and as nothing unpleasant happened, Macmillan decided to try it. Libraries still continued to buy, and Appleton, Dodd, and Houghton have just come in for the feast by making their entire catalogs net. Putnam, Lippincott, and Little will do so in July, and before we realize it practically all publishers will do likewise. Let us consider briefly the result to a library.

Fiction was \$1.50 regular, less 33 1-3 per cent., or \$1.00 a copy for the first year; now it is often \$1.35 net, less 10 per cent., or \$1.22. After the first year of protection it was formerly subject to as much as 40 per cent. discount, which was 90 cents a copy on thousands of titles. Now there are very few libraries that secure over 25 per cent., or \$1.01 a copy. A greater discrepancy is evident with juvenile fiction over a year old, which is now 25 per cent., as compared with a former 40 to 44 per cent. In non-fiction the increased cost is even more noticeable, as thousands of titles are published at several dollars each. A \$5.00 book could formerly be purchased at 40 per cent. discount for \$3.00; now it costs \$3.75.

The immediate result is a flood of rumors from all over the country to the effect that libraries are securing better discounts than 10 per cent. on net books during the year of protection, from certain booksellers. Although the courts have ruled that the Publishers' Association cannot maintain prices, the bills of individual publishers rendered to booksellers and jobbers specify that their books are not to be sold at less than this rate. I think the fair and honorable way for libraries is to respect the wishes of the publisher and the needs of the bookseller, and to pay this increased cost, and not to enter into secret dealings for additional discounts. The mutual confidence of the publisher and the librarian is of greater value, and it is possible that eventually a better discount may be legitimately arranged for libraries.

When these facts of increased cost are considered it will be apparent to all that there is financial necessity for considering the various editions in which a book is published, and for frequently selecting one of lower price than the original.

In order to purchase books intelligently for a library, it is necessary to build up a card record file of popular titles that are published in different editions. Using the ordinary catalog card, the author and title are shown, below which a separate line is devoted to each edition. The publisher is recorded on the left; the number of volumes, if more than one to the title, is placed between the red vertical lines; after which the published price is given. If the book is a classic appearing in several editions, note is made of the illustrator, followed by data on the type and paper. Symbols are used to indicate which is the best edi-

*Remarks at the New York Library Association Institutes, spring of 1914.

tion to purchase in publishers' covers, and which one to have bound from the sheets in strong binding. When a similar edition to the one entered is published abroad, record of the publisher and shilling price is made on the next line, and the two publishers are joined by brackets to indicate the relation.

This card record file may be gradually built up from the *Publishers' Trade List Annual*, and from current entries in the *Publishers' Weekly* and *Cumulative Index*. English editions may be secured from the *Whitaker Catalog*, and kept up to date from the *Bookseller* and *Publishers' Circular*. As various editions are seen at bookstores or at other libraries, or are purchased or secured on approval, note is made on these cards, so that in time they become invaluable for intelligent book purchasing.

In the selection of suitable editions for a public library many factors are involved. In comparison of different editions, some of the most essential points whereby poor editions may be eliminated and the best discovered are:

1. Eliminate if unauthorized and abridged text with no statement of abridgement or editorship on the title page. Such editions are usually pirated. Be careful to purchase only latest editions of all titles except fiction. This is important in the purchase of reference books, which are occasionally revised; likewise new or revised matter is frequently added to books of travel and biography. In purchasing editions of the standard poets beware of "Poems of," "Poems by," and "Poems," as they are usually only such portion of the complete poetical works as the publisher was able to secure legitimately, or which he could safely steal on account of the expiration of the copyright. It is always wise to consider the general reputation and standing of the publisher when selecting editions.

2. Select whenever possible, when readable type can be obtained, one volume editions in place of those published in several volumes. The first volume of a set is usually worn out before the remainder is ready to be discarded, and readers who lose one volume are forced to pay for the entire set, as publishers will rarely sell the volumes separately. To illustrate: Hugo's "Les misérables" is published by Little in

five volumes at \$5.00 net, but it is obtainable in one volume published by Scott at 3s. 6d. regular. It should be ordered in strong binding, and can be secured for a small fraction of the cost of the five volume set. Dumas, "Three musketeers," 1 volume, Scott at 3s. 6d. instead of Little, 2 volumes, \$2 net. Tolstoi, "Anna Karenina," Scott 3s. 6d. instead of Crowell, 2 volumes, \$2.50.

3. Reject the edition if the type shows through the paper so that there is confusion to the eye in reading. It is surprising how many otherwise good editions are rendered worthless on account of a more or less transparent paper. India paper is unsuitable for library use, yet it is occasionally used by reputable publishers.

4. Note whether the inner margin is too narrow to read the page with ease. Often a good edition becomes a poor one for this reason alone. If the book is one likely to need rebinding soon, or is to be placed in strong binding from the sheets, note whether the margin is wide enough to stand the sewing.

5. Is the type too large for practical use, or, as is far more frequently the case, too small to read comfortably? Very heavy face type is undesirable.

6. What are the wearing qualities of the paper? Is it too thin or too thick; of glazed, or of spongy surface? Form a general impression of its durability based on experience with books of similar character.

7. If illustrated, is its appearance enhanced by a competent illustrator, one in sympathy with the spirit of the author; or do the illustrations discourage the interest of the reader? Classic characters dressed in modern costume are hardly in keeping with real literature.

8. Binding: Is the cover design cheap, or is it attractive? What is the quality of the cloth? Has the book strength in its joint, usually the weakest point of a library book? If it has a paper label, avoid it.

9. Price: What is the actual cost to the library in comparison with other acceptable editions? If you were to purchase it personally would you be satisfied to select the most expensive edition?

10. Is it ordinarily a better investment to purchase it in publishers' binding, or to

have it strongly bound from the sheets? Books with undesirable publishers' covers can be made serviceable through strong binding. Most English editions of fiction are poorly sewn, so that they soon need re-binding. It is better to purchase them in strong binding, importing them free of duty for library use.

In general, fiction by American authors should nearly always be purchased in American editions, while English authors are frequently obtainable in better editions for the money through importation.

We do not recommend pirated editions, but every librarian should become acquainted with the lower priced fiction brought out by the original publishers, such as the 50 cent series of Doran, Lane, and Moffat, and the excellent Macmillan 50 cent net reprints, all of which sell at a liberal discount. The success of the Grosset & Dunlap copyright fiction has led many leading publishers to discontinue their reprint series and to market these editions through Grosset. Copies in publishers' covers, and the sheet stock of the regular edition, are frequently turned over to the lower price publishers, so that the regular edition is obtainable at the lower price until such time as the supply is exhausted and the book is reprinted. This is usually done from a set of plates which are sold by the original publishers and are identical with those of the regular edition. The Burt copyright fiction titles are worth while considering individually. The Crowell Astor fiction has a fair type on many titles, and is published at 60 cents selling at a large discount.

Every librarian should be familiar with the Cambridge Classics of Houghton, published at 90 cents net, which are of the same good workmanship as the \$1.50 net edition. As an example, Stowe's "Uncle Tom's cabin" can be purchased for considerably less than a dollar in the Cambridge Classics, but costs more than a dollar in the regular edition. Emerson's essays, complete in one volume, can be bought in this series, instead of the regular edition of 2 volumes, first and second series, published at \$1.75 net each. The Houghton Autograph Poets series, published at 90 cents net, can often be used to advantage for circulation

instead of the \$2.00 net and \$3.00 net Cambridge editions which are desirable for reference collections. Many titles of the Oxford edition of the standard poets are excellent at 3s. 6d. or 2s. regular.

Contrary to general impression, it has been found by actual record that the lower price editions will give fair service both before and after they are rebound. In the manufacture of low price books, the machine sewing is the same as that used on the regular editions, and the paper is often of fair quality. Both the Grosset and the Burt books are frequently manufactured at the plant of the original publisher, where they are printed from the same plates as the regular editions. Generally speaking, the paper is somewhat inferior, the cloth used on the cover is of a cheaper grade, and gold is omitted from the lettering. Count has been made of the number of issues obtained from the low price, and from the regular editions, before being rebound, and it has been found that the reprint editions average 18 issues in comparison with 19 of the regular edition. After rebinding, the cheaper edition circulates an average of 48 issues and the more expensive one 52 issues, making a total circulation of 66 for the low price book, and 71 for the regular edition. As one can purchase three copies of the lower price book for about the same money as one copy of the regular edition, it is evident that far more circulations may be obtained by use of the lower price book; but we do not recommend its purchase when it is of distinctly inferior appearance. It has been said that it is immoral to circulate a badly soiled book. Perhaps one copy of an expensive edition, retained in circulation until it is filthy, does more damage to a library than would three copies of a little less artistic edition, if they are discarded before they become actively immoral.

In selecting editions of juvenile books, it is necessary to consider the uses for which they are intended. If they are for reading-room collections, it is usually desirable to get the best and most attractive editions. Book covers have an educational value in inducing children to read good literature. It is far easier to teach the child respect and care in the handling of books, if at-

tractive editions are supplied, than if they present a cheap appearance.

However, for ordinary circulation it is worth considering titles in such series as the Every Child Should Know reprints of Doubleday published at 50 cents; the American Fights and Fighters series, Doubleday, 75 cents; the 50 cents Macmillan juvenile reprints; and the Every Boy's Library (Boy Scout edition) of Grosset & Dunlap. The Riverside Literature series of Houghton is desirable for text book or school use. Many English series, as the Black 6s. juveniles, are now published at 3s. 6d. regular. The Jack, 6s. net, published here by Lippincott at \$2.50, are now issued at 3s. 6d. net, as, Scott's "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," and "Talisman," and many excellently illustrated juveniles are published by Dent at 5s. net, and are handled here by Dutton at \$2.50.

There are many English editions of books by English authors, which are first published at 6s. regular, and are then brought out in 2s. net, or 3s. 6d. regular editions from the same plates. This effects a great saving over the corresponding regular edition published here. Fiction published below two shillings regular is seldom desirable for library purposes. Very reasonable rates on the shilling on these English books bound in permanent binding from the sheets may be obtained from Cedric Chivers, Bath, England, and libraries may import them free of duty.

Illustrations of the 3s. 6d. regular editions published abroad as compared with the \$1.50 regular or net editions here, are Crawford's novels: Macmillan, 3s. 6d. abroad and \$1.50 net here; Thomas Hardy: Macmillan, 3s. 6d. abroad, and Harper, \$1.50 here; W. W. Jacobs: Methuen, 3s. 6d. abroad, and Scribner, \$1.50 here; A. C. Doyle: Smith, Elder, Longmans, and Cassell at 3s. 6d. abroad, instead of various American publishers at higher rates.

Examples of 2s. net books in place of \$1.50 here are Maurice Hewlett's works: Macmillan, 2s. net abroad, and other publishers here at \$1.50. Methuen, Hodder & Stoughton, Ward Lock, and other English publishers issue 2s. net popular fiction. The Macmillan Standard Novels are a good series with excellent illustrations at 2s. 6d. regular abroad, and \$1.00 net here.

It is far more economical to import the English items from such houses at Putnam, or Baker & Taylor, or from Chivers if in strong binding, at a fixed rate per shilling with no extra charges, than it is to import direct from England, which involves extra charges for boxing, freight, brokerage fees, and cartage.

American publishers who represent English houses bring out many important English titles without copyrighting them in America. Such books when published net are not subject to the 10 per cent. discount during the first year of publication, but such discount as is given on net books after the year of protection may be immediately secured. In some instances the American published price less this discount is cheaper to a library, and in other cases the English published price in shillings billed at the rate at which the library secures the shilling will prove the cheaper method of purchase. If the library purchase is large, arrangements may be made with the dealer or with the publisher to protect the library in the matter of price, and to bill each item at the American or the English price, according to which will be least expensive to the library. In this connection it should be noted that it is not necessary to wait five or six weeks for importation of the books of many publishers, as Scribner handles many titles of Murray, Batsford, Unwin, Jack and Chatto. Macmillan handles Macmillan London, Bell, Black, and some of Methuen, and Whitaker. Longmans has Longmans London, Arnold, and a few of Allen, and Murray. Putnam has Cambridge Univ. Press; and Dutton carries Routledge, Dent, and a selection from Murray, Constable, and Nister.

In the purchase of foreign books do not allow them to be billed at arbitrary American prices less the apparently liberal discount. Insist that the original published price of each book be shown in the money of the country in which it is published; and have the agreed rate specified on the bill, as so much for each mark, franc, lire, peseta, crown, etc.

Where a public library is least wanted it is generally most needed.—H. G. WELLS, in "An Englishman looks at the world."





THE READING ROOM, WITH A GLIMPSE OF THE SHELF ARRANGEMENT



CORNER VIEW OF THE NORTHEAST HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING IN KANSAS CITY, MO., SHOWING
ENTRANCE TO THE NORTHEAST BRANCH LIBRARY

HIGH SCHOOL BRANCHES IN
KANSAS CITY*

If there has been a failure in the proper development of the branch library in connection with the high school, as is often charged, it has been brought about by a misunderstanding on the part of the librarian of the actual needs of the teacher, lack of sympathy on the part of the teacher for the work the library is trying to do, or, perhaps, failure on the part of one or the other to co-operate in the work. This is placing the blame where it belongs—on the individual, rather than on the idea.

This does not mean that serious efforts have not been, or are not being, made by both teacher and librarian to solve the perplexing question of how best to reach the desired end. So long as there is an earnest attempt on the part of any considerable number of teachers and library workers who are interested in bettering the condition, there is no reason for discouragement. School work of all kinds is undergoing a radical change at this time, and this should encourage librarians to take advantage of every opportunity offered to establish the library on a proper footing.

The public library is one of the youngest of the great educational aids, but it is developing rapidly, and in no direction is it accomplishing more than in the establishing of branch libraries. Some of these are in close proximity to high and grade schools; some are conducted by separate boards under joint agreement as to support and maintenance, while here one may be supported by the library for school use, and there an effort may be made to serve both school and public in a limited way.

All of which shows that the use of the book is making its way. Strange as it may seem, however, its progress is all too slow. How many will recognize the following as applying to-day as well as when written in the *School Review* for February, 1906: "There is no problem relating to the equipment of the high school which is more pressing than that of the library. School authorities have agitated the question of better buildings, better heating and ventila-

tion until conditions in larger communities are generally very good. To those of us who went to school in the old barracks, the modern structures seem almost palatial. Laboratories for physics, chemistry, botany, and zoology are being rapidly supplied. In many schools in the cities they are far better than those in the colleges of a score of years ago, or even better than those in all but a few select colleges now.

"But the library problem has scarcely been touched. Few books, few current periodicals, absolutely no bound files of the periodicals, and few of the accessories of a good library, is the library story in practically all schools in small towns and in most larger ones. I have visited a great many schools in various states, and the superintendents, in piloting me about, usually take me to the laboratories, the cabinets of fossils, the pickled frogs, the manual training and writing and drawing exhibits. I am glad to see them and have examined some splendid equipment and results of work. But seldom am I taken to a real library. Often, when I inquire, I am conducted to a close, stuffy room, almost windowless, the books piled in confusion, at which I am not surprised, for frequently most of them are musty, abandoned, dog-eared, out-of-date text-books. Intentionally planned and adequately equipped rooms are as scarce as suitable laboratories were a quarter of a century ago."

There is an improvement over this occasionally, for here and there over the country school and library authorities are striving to better conditions. The work in Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Newark, Brooklyn, Utica, and some other cities, show a decided advance over the situation indicated by the editorial from the *Review*.

One of the greatest difficulties to overcome has been that of different management—the schools under one body and the library under another. This is not always a source of trouble, but frequently is a cause for disagreement, if not real dissension.

At the risk of being accused of talking on personal matters, I shall attempt to outline in as short a time as possible the plan just put into operation in Kansas City. In Kansas City the public library is supported

*Paper read before the Library Department of the National Educational Association at St. Paul, July 10, 1914.

by and under the control of the Board of Education. For the purpose of the experiment, this makes for ideal conditions. In planning the high school buildings, in addition to the study halls and school reference library, provisions were made for distinct branch libraries. The Northeast branch library quarters have just been completed at a cost, based on the cubic contents of space occupied with equipment, of approximately \$15,500. They have an actual shelf capacity of 16,000 volumes, fully supplied with modern library equipment, susceptible of enlargement. The library is situated in the corner of the building, with a main outside entrance, distinct from the school entrance, but with a door leading to a main hall of the school proper. For all intents and purposes, it is a complete branch library, while at the same time it will answer every purpose of the special school library. It was planned and will be operated to meet the requirements voiced by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girl's High School, Brooklyn, in the report of the committee on high school libraries, made to this section two years ago, which I cannot refrain from quoting in part:

"Aside from a very general use of the public library for debating material and other reference work, reports show that high schools are far behind elementary schools in the matter of co-operation with the public library. High school principals and teachers are not yet as a body making the use of the public library privileges which ought to be made. Many rarely visit the public library or know its resources. Reports indicate that at most not more than 75 per cent. of our high-school students have cards in the public library—50 per cent. is the estimate given by some librarians. The most important work school librarians have to do is to reach the 25 per cent. or more who do not use a library and help them to realize what a means of self-education and enjoyment the public library may be. The highest point yet reached in this movement for co-operation between high school and public library is in the establishment of branch libraries in high-school buildings. . . . Next to the introduction of the trained librarian (and largely as a result of that), the most im-

portant feature of the modern high-school library is the definite and systematic instruction of students in the use of a library. This means the saving of much time formerly wasted in using reference books, because of ignorance of how to get at information quickly and intelligently. The lectures given by librarians and teachers include what every educated person ought to know—use of various kinds of indexes to books and periodicals, special points in the use of encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, card catalogs, etc."

This branch was opened Aug. 8, without functions of any kind. The daily issue for the week averages 150 books. Formal openings will not occur until after the middle of September.

The building is to be used as a neighborhood center, and the swimming pool is now open daily, with special hours for women, children and men. This attracts many persons to the building. Bulletins in the natatorium and in neighborhood stores, with newspaper notices, comprise all the advertising done. An effective bulletin in the natatorium reads:

AFTER THE SWIM

You are invited to visit the
NORTHEAST BRANCH LIBRARY
Entrance at n.w. corner of
this building.

Books, Magazines and Newspapers.

The use of the library as a working adjunct of the high school has not of course been tried, but a hearty spirit of co-operation on the part of the principals, teachers and students promises well. It is proposed during schooltime to use the reading-room for student use from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. in periods of 45 minutes, by classes of 50 pupils each, classes or pupils being assigned by the heads of the school departments. Thus 250 pupils will use the library daily, doing the work required, as well as acquiring a knowledge of how to use a library. And as to the importance of this, let me quote the reflections of that eminent teacher-librarian, the late Dr. Canfield: "Instruction in the most efficient use of a library should form as important a part of the curriculum as instruction in language or in history. It will exert more in-

fluence on the pupils' career than any two subjects in the course of study. The library, rather than the school, makes possible and probable a continuation of intellectual activity and progress after school life is finished." (N. E. A. Proc., 1906.)

This specific school service will in no way interfere with the use of the library by the general public. Special tables will be reserved for the usual library patrons, but little use will be made of these. An investigation of branch use in a number of cities shows that small demand is made for books by the general public in the morning hours.

Within easy walking distance of this building are located three large grade schools, and it is the intention to give regular library service to the pupils.

In every other respect this branch will render the same service to adult patrons as does the general library, specializing in the actual needs of the community.

Aside from rendering the cultural service required in the high-school work, with trained library workers in charge, it is the fervent hope and belief that still another good will come from the close co-operation—that of increasing the number of pupils attending the high school after graduating from the grades, through familiarity with it from a frequent use of the library.

No fear is felt of lack of patronage of the branch library by adults, as is often the case where libraries are located in school buildings, for the reason that the auditorium of the building is also being used as a social center. As a broad result, the building is likely to become one of the most-used institutions in the city. No fear is felt on the part of those connected with the library but that results on broad lines will prove all that could be wished.

On the score of economy and efficiency, much is hoped for the new branch. The pupils in the high school have at their service a much larger collection of books than would otherwise be possible. Many titles are available that would hardly be found on the shelves of a high-school library, because of their limited use—books which a general community use will demand. Any high-school teacher or librarian can tell of

many titles which are seriously needed in some studies for a week or two, the recommendation for purchase of which is withheld from the school authorities for fear of the charge of extravagance. Naturally, many books of this sort will be found on the shelves of the progressive branch.

Another value to the high school of this sort of a branch library, which should not be lost sight of, is the broad, general interest of the public in its work brought about by contact with its various activities. In this instance, it is hoped and believed that the old saying will be reversed, that "familiarity will breed" support and enlarged use.

All this may sound prosaic or an over-development of the utilitarian side of the work-a-day world. But it is the most progressive age the world has ever known. The cultural side must keep in step, grasping at every chance offered, or there will be cause for grief over lost opportunities.

A point which should receive passing consideration is the fact that two or three such branch library buildings may be erected at the cost of one separate and distinct average branch building; that the cost of operation and service shows nearly the same economy. All of which means more and better books, more competent service, therefore more satisfactory results and more lasting good.

So surely is the department of education of this city of this belief, that a second high-school building now under course of erection contains just such a branch library as is herein briefly described. In addition, the plan is carried still further, and three large grade school buildings, to be completed within the year, provide for similar branches. One of these, in a district peopled largely by foreigners, a 30-room building, contains a swimming pool, auditorium, and roof garden. And, of course, the library has a good corner, and will have a share in the development of a new brand of citizenship.

You will have noticed by this time I have avoided touching too closely upon the technical working and details of management of the high-school library. As someone else has truly said, "There's a reason"—indeed, many of them, all patent. These are to be

found in the proceedings of this section, a number of years, in the Proceedings of the A. L. A., the columns of *Public Libraries*, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL. For a most readable article and a comprehensive bibliography of the subject, those interested are referred to an able paper in the last-named JOURNAL of April, 1913, by Edward D. Greenman, of the U. S. Bureau of Education Library, Washington.

In conclusion, let it be borne in mind constantly by both librarians and teachers that their work is mutual, and only by getting this viewpoint of each other, understanding the end sought by each, can satisfactory results be obtained.

PURD B. WRIGHT.

HOW THE LIBRARY OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION MAY SERVE THE SCHOOLS*

THE policy of the Bureau of Education favors the widest possible facilities for the use of the collections in its large pedagogical library, which wishes to make itself, so far as practicable, a central reference and circulating library in the field of education for the whole United States.

The library offers to teachers, school officials, and students of education throughout the United States the use of its material under three plans—the inter-library loan system, the package library, and personal loans. Books are forwarded from Washington by mail under frank and may be returned in the same manner, the Bureau thus meeting the expense of transportation in both directions. Volumes may be retained for four weeks, if desired. Under the inter-library loan system, the Bureau of Education serves all classes of libraries using educational literature—university and college, normal school, pedagogical, and public libraries—and desires to extend its usefulness in this connection. The library of the Bureau has two main classes of literature to offer, the first being that adapted for research in educational subjects, namely, official documents, college and school publications, periodicals, pamphlets, and the like, in which it is doubtless the strongest col-

lection in the country. Selections of source material may be sent to any part of the United States for the use of the educational investigator in normal school, college, or elsewhere. When the applicant is properly introduced to the Bureau, this material may also be sent as a personal loan. The second class of literature possessed by the library comprises those standard educational works and manuals which are regularly found in every complete reference collection for teachers. The Bureau has an extensive assortment of this material, to which the best current publications are constantly added soon after their appearance. These books it is ready to loan to teachers who lack ready access to local collections containing them. The Bureau expects, however, this standard professional literature to be secured from a home library, if there available, for the office aims merely to supplement and co-operate with agencies already in the field, not to compete with them.

The Bureau sends, on request, package libraries to superintendents of schools for the use of their teachers. These package libraries contain from two to twenty-five or more volumes, and consist of books designated by the borrower or selected by the library staff to represent some one or more topics. During the past year there has been a large and steady demand for these small collections, and they have been sent to nearly every state in the Union, for use chiefly in the smaller cities and towns and in the open country.

Every possible facility and working accommodations are also afforded to visitors who may desire to use the collections in the library itself at Washington, D. C.

The Bureau has little material to offer for the use of high school students. It can help them with loans only when some subject like compulsory education or student self-government is up for debate or as an essay topic, for the Bureau possesses no collection of young people's literature or of books for collateral reading from which to make loans.

The library makes a specialty of supplying bibliographical information on educational subjects to inquirers of every sort all over the country. In this way it answers many letters from both libraries and indi-

* Paper read at the A. L. A. Conference in Washington, May 20, 1914.

viduals. It maintains a card index to educational articles in current periodicals and reports, and in this way keeps in constant touch with the newest literature. It has on file typewritten reference lists on nearly a thousand subjects, and has others in printed leaflet and multigraph form, and these resources are used in answering the numerous inquiries which are constantly arriving. New reference lists are compiled as occasion demands, and the older lists are revised and kept up to date. The library division of the Bureau of Education also compiles special bibliographies and the annual *Bibliography of Education* for issue as bulletins; likewise the *Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications*, which is a classified survey of current educational literature. While the Bureau library cannot supply the books for a school library, it can assist the school librarian in her choice of them by the provision of book lists and by indicating where additional aids of the same sort may be secured. Aid may also be afforded librarians in the way of professional advice as to methods of organization, classifying, cataloging, etc. The library also will give information regarding government publications suitable for use in schools.

The Library of the Bureau of Education co-operates with the Library of Congress in the production of printed catalog cards for educational books. These cards are of service in many educational libraries, and in order to facilitate their use, the Bureau will gladly give information regarding its cataloging methods, choice of subject headings, etc.

The Bureau of Education has a large collection of text-books, both American and foreign, which it expects to organize and make of service to teachers, librarians, and others interested. This collection includes both the newer and earlier literature, and should be of service in illustrating historic development as well as results of present progress.

The school library exhibit, prepared under the auspices of the Bureau of Education for the A. L. A. conference, indicates another way in which the office may serve the interests of the school libraries of the country. It is planned that this exhibit shall be made permanent and displayed at

various educational meetings throughout the country. Another possible service which might be rendered would be the collection and preparation of a model school library, but no definite steps toward the accomplishment of this plan have yet been undertaken.

JOHN D. WOLCOTT,

Librarian, Bureau of Education.

THE MOVEMENT FOR BETTER RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

THE interest in better libraries for the country school is a part of the library idea that every man, woman and child in the state who wishes to read a book should find one provided for him, and that the child should be so trained that he will wish to read.

It is also a part of the new educational doctrine that it is right, necessary and entirely feasible to have in the country a school equal in every respect to the town school. This involves a modern building, with carefully chosen equipment and a teacher well trained professionally for country school service. To fit into such a scheme the country school library must have new consideration, it must become an equipment, selected and arranged with care and used efficiently.

The problem is almost universal, as every state has now some school library system in operation or in prospect, and many have large collections scattered through the schools. The large majority of the states give some state aid in the purchase of books (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 37, p. 310), thus giving substantial recognition of the library as an essential part of the school. Such appropriations are accompanied by requirements in the way of equal expenditure on the part of the school district and some provision for the care of the books. In Minnesota, the rules governing the consolidated school building stipulate that a library room must be provided.

With the giving of aid came the need for guidance in the selection of books, that the purpose of the grant might be fulfilled. Lists of books were compiled and schools required to use them as buying guides. The older lists were comprehensive in scope, many of them of such compass as to make

the selection of a \$10 addition to the library a formidable task. The titles included were mainly suited to older boys and girls, if not for grown people, and there was small provision for reading for little children.

As a necessary step toward better school libraries, the improvement of school library lists has been undertaken by various state agencies, state universities, normal schools, library commissions, and departments of education. There is now a marked tendency toward standardization in school library lists, basing the selection of titles on the same principles of worth in the books and suitability to children's tastes and interests as are used in the selection of books for the best children's collections in public libraries. The needs, tasks, and activities of the country school and country living are taken into consideration, and books are included for all the children from the lowest grade to the highest. Lists have also been improved in arrangement. All now show the grade for which the book is most useful, some lists are annotated, some are classified, and all are indexed.

Results are shown in the improved collections in the schools, and many small libraries whose book funds require careful purchasing are using state school lists as guides in buying good books in inexpensive editions.

Practically all state lists give some instruction in the care and management of school libraries, the classified lists are planned as guides to arrangement, and one state list gives instruction in cataloging the books listed. Brief selected lists, such as \$10 orders, and lists of books for first purchase, reprinted from the larger lists, have helped in applying the efficiency test to old collections and in establishing useful new ones. The League of Library Commissions authorized a list of "200 books for a rural school library" for the National Educational Association meeting in Salt Lake City in 1913, and a briefer list was presented tentatively at the library section of the National Educational Association in St. Paul, 1914, by the Rural School Library Committee of the Library Department. The committee was continued for final report at Oakland in 1915.

Coöperation among states in the compila-

tion and publication of lists is an evidence of the value of the standardized list, and of progress in work. The books that have been used successfully in one state have been found to have equal value in others and by common use of a list much duplication of time, expense and effort may be saved.

Providing a good list is only the first step in bettering the school library. The teachers must be given opportunity to know books and trained to use them. Exhibits at district, state and national educational meetings are being employed as a means of bringing lists, books, pictures, reference material in pamphlet forms, and all school library aids to the teachers' attention. The splendid library exhibit now loaned by the national Bureau of Education is a great stimulus to the movement for better school libraries of every kind.

Interest thus aroused must be further impressed by instruction. Normal schools have for years given some work in the use of books and libraries, but few of the teachers penetrated to the country school. The normal schools are gradually extending their library courses, and with the new sentiment for country school teaching, more trained teachers go to the country.

A more direct line of influence is through the teachers' training departments in high schools, such as are now maintained in twelve states. Here country girls are trained to teach in country schools and whatever acquaintance with books may be acquired at this time will be put to practical use. Many of the girls come to these departments with no knowledge of good children's books. In Minnesota, eighty-seven training departments report some children's books read and country school library matters discussed as a part of the regular work in the year 1913-14. This instruction is sometimes given by the teacher of the training department, or by the librarian of the public library. In the latter case the talks have been given in the library, and the country teachers gain a knowledge of local library resources and have later been a help in promoting county extension from the central library.

Library instruction is becoming more and more a feature of the summer training

schools for teachers in the various states, and library topics are found on programs of country teachers' meetings. One whole session of the meeting of the library department of the National Educational Association meeting in St. Paul in July, 1914, was devoted to rural school library matters. It was, moreover, attended by about three hundred country school teachers. The response from the country teachers and their interest is one of the greatest indications of progress.

The social center idea brings an additional reason and demand for a better school library. Beside its use for the school it may serve as a source of information for the farmers' club, the debating society, and the country women's club. This development is still in the stage of promise rather than fulfillment, but may be expected soon.

State supervision of school libraries has not become general as yet, and is carried on differently in the states. In a state where state aid to school libraries is begun as a part of the library work of the state, and with all library activities centered in the state library as in Oregon, the ideal of efficiency and economy in administration is presented.

The movement for better school libraries is dependent on state encouragement, standard lists, and teachers trained to know and use books. Some state direction is desirable to develop these factors into greatest service.

MARTHA WILSON.

A PLEA FOR THE CATALOGER

It seems the fashion of late to say derogatory or mirth-provoking things of the catalog and cataloger, and it is but fitting that some one should say a few words on the other side, since explanation is all the defence needed.

The "Librarian" in the *Boston Transcript* not only jeers at us for practices which a few words of inquiry would have told him were no longer taught in the best library schools, but also shows a surprising lack of comprehension of the worth of the work. The head of a library school said in public recently, and the remark was received with applause, that she had cut down her course in cataloging to make place for more im-

portant things. This is in reality killing the goose which laid the golden eggs, for how is she to give the information to the people she wishes us to "go out to" unless she has a key to the books? Has anyone ever found a library school graduate too well qualified for even the simplest cataloging position?

A prominent librarian has recently published a much praised paper on "Socialized bibliography" in which she says: "It [the library] employs countless tireless women to erect that curious structure, the catalog. * * * Socialized bibliography will reduce orthodox cataloging to a minimum by centralization and will then equip each library with a card directory of every man, woman and institution, club and organization in the city and its environs interested in a special subject or subjects. * * * It will be the business of their colleagues on the inside to have on file a definitive index of information. * * * It will be somebody's business to keep this index constantly up to date." Now, who on earth is going to do this work except the "countless tireless women" above referred to, and the result of their work must be some kind of a catalog, in order to furnish this information. The changing of the name to "index" does not at all alter the fact. Even index-makers must have training to be able to produce satisfactory results. The definition of a catalog taught in at least one library school is, "A catalog is the means of placing the contents of a library at the disposal of the users in the simplest and easiest way," and that is the end toward which all the teaching tends. In this article I am not speaking of the cataloging of incunabula or special collections, but the kind which most of us need to do and know about. Suppose that you were appointed to teach cataloging in a library school, what would be your method of procedure? If you were teaching people who would probably use many Library of Congress cards, as most public libraries do now, the *form* used on those cards would probably be adopted for the sake of uniformity; with the careful explanation that it was not the only form and quite probably not the best for all libraries. The A. L. A. rules for cataloging would probably be adopted, as setting forth the various kinds

of entry as far as they go, and it would be necessary to supplement them with the Cutter rules for subject entry and a few additional points. The fact that it is necessary to have some rules for guidance in any kind of work will be granted, I am sure. The knowledge that cataloging is not an exact science but depends largely upon judgment, and that accuracy and uniformity are essential for any satisfactory result, are carefully instilled at every step. The typewriter has done away with the scrupulous measuring of centimeters, and underscoring in various colored inks is as extinct as the dodo. Students now know that every rule has some reason which it is their business to understand.

The next question for consideration is: what may be omitted from a library card and what must be included, and the explanation must follow that this depends largely on the library under consideration; that it is quite as possible to simplify to a point which defeats the usefulness as to go to the other extreme and include too much. To arrive at a mean for purposes of instruction I could think of no more satisfactory method than to consult reference librarians and scholars who use our product more than anyone else. This procedure gave me some rather curious results, as, for example, in one library whose head is well known as an advocate of the utmost simplicity in cataloging, the reference librarian confessed almost with tears that if a little more could have been included on the catalog cards it would have saved hours of her time in going to the shelves, telephoning or sending to the order department.

Having obtained in this way a consensus of opinion as to what should be included on the cards and using the *form* adopted by the Library of Congress, the next question arises as to what cards shall be made. The instruction as to this is, make no unnecessary cards, put your information where it will be looked for, be generous as to cross references, and keep the users of the catalog always in mind. The making of analyticals is carefully taught and their usefulness is emphasized. No library can be well administered without some key to its contents, and if a catalog made on the plan

outlined above is not such a key our judgment is at fault.

The derogatory things said of catalogs and catalogers are having one very unfortunate effect, the heads of libraries and cataloging departments are coming to us in despair on all sides telling us that it is impossible for them to get any trained people to do their work. The young library worker of to-day in his altruistic zeal feels that helpfulness can be attained only by direct contact with the public, quite forgetting that the result of the labor of a cataloger makes for real and permanent helpfulness.

A few words as to the actual duties of catalogers may not be out of place here. It is not to sit forever in a dusty office, mechanically writing catalog cards for dull and uninteresting books. It is to deal with all knowledge and to act as a link connecting the seeker and the thing sought. A man once said to me after I had responded to the common request to tell him what I do, "How inspiring your work is, since all the interesting things in the world sooner or later come across your desk." A little planning on the part of the head of the department can give sufficient variety so that the work is not monotonous, and with all knowledge as our field our daily task is a constant education.

Nor need anyone feel that cataloging work is unworthy of his powers or without its adequate recognition. Dr. Talcott Williams in his memorial address on Dr. John S. Billings says: "When his name was brought up for membership in the National Academy of Sciences, membership in which is limited to fifty and is granted only to those who have made some original scientific discovery, there was strong opposition on the ground that although Dr. Billings was eminent in hospital organization and planning and had written on a variety of scientific subjects, he had made no discoveries. His election, however, was based on his organization and cataloging of the Surgeon-General's Library, an action that definitely established notable library work as ranking with more purely scientific achievements." Sir William Osler, speaking also of Dr. Billings, says: "There is no better float through posterity than to be

the author of a good bibliography. Years after the iniquity of oblivion has covered Dr. Billings' work in the army, as an organizer in connection with hospitals and even his relation to the great Library, the great Index will remain an enduring monument to his fame."

While many of the heads of cataloging departments are highly educated, and are familiar with many languages and literatures, a more modest class of people can hardly be found. They have no desire to display their erudition to dazzle and confound the world. But one spirit animates the cataloging profession as far as my rather extended observation goes, and that is the desire to make a tool which shall be usable and helpful to all those who may consult the results of their labors, and they should in this effort receive the hearty co-operation and approval of the library profession rather than their somewhat scornful criticism.

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH.

BOOKS AS A SOURCE OF DISEASE

The following extracts from an article by William R. Reinick, which originally appeared in the January number of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, are here reprinted as being the latest contribution to a subject of vital interest to all librarians:

"I do not for a moment want anyone to think that I am endeavoring to prove that books, as fomites, are so dangerous that they should be shunned like the plague, but simply to show that books, especially when greasy or moist fingers are placed upon the pages and covers, are excellent hiding grounds for bacteria, both pathogenic and non-pathogenic, and that the same care should be used as in handling other objects of like character.

"As far as our exact knowledge of books and papers as a source of danger is concerned, we, at the present time, have very little evidence, but what we have proves, beyond question, that disease may be contracted by this means. On the other hand, there are many reputable physicians who claim that transmission by this means is an impossibility, due to the fact that the

organisms could not exist for any length of time under such adverse conditions. A statement of this character is generally made by one who only has a superficial knowledge of the subject, especially in its biological aspect. The apparatus needed to properly conduct experiments upon bacteria is quite expensive, and, generally, the young physician who has just graduated has the time and possesses the enthusiasm to undertake these researches, but not the capital, and then when he has the means, he has so many patients that he cannot spare the time.

"Another trouble is the extreme difficulty which arises when one is prepared to study this subject. On account of the great surface covered by the pages of the books, it means a long and tedious series of experiments, and even then, on account of their being invisible to the eye, one is not sure that he has obtained every speck of life that may be on the paper.

"The knowledge that we are now acquiring as to the great resistance of these small forms of life to adverse conditions of climate and atmosphere, their resistance to degrees of heat, their wonderful adaptability to rapid changes of environment, food, and their power to remain dormant for a period more or less unknown at the present day, their ability to form a protective coat, which prevents penetration when placed in material that would otherwise destroy them, all these points indicate that we may be on the wrong track in using the present means of eradication. And furthermore, in making our laboratory tests we are forced to isolate the colonies, giving conditions foreign to their natural state of existence, and also difficulty in separating them into distinct species.

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"Very little information of value, to help in deciding whether or not books act as carriers, was received from the various boards of health of the United States. A circular letter requesting a list of cases, the source of which was traced to books and papers, was sent to the boards of health of each state and forty-one cities. Answers were received from only ten states and nineteen cities, about 30 per cent. of the total number of letters sent.

"With these replies no cases were given, although some of the officials stated it to be their belief that diseases were contracted through contact with books, while others ridiculed such a possibility. Quite a number of physicians have sent me histories of cases, which they have observed during their practice.

"Dr. J. Allen Palmer, of Erie, Kansas, notes a case of scarlatina developing in a girl, living in a town where there had been no cases of the disease for months, nor had she been exposed to personal contact. Investigation showed that the patient had received a letter a few days previous to the appearance of the rash, from a child living some sixty miles from her, who was just recovering from scarlatina. Another case of transmission was traced by Dr. Howard W. Lyon, of Chicago. In this instance a little girl living in Chicago contracted scarlatina from being allowed to handle a letter just received from a home in Minneapolis, where one of the family had the disease.

"Dr. A. Maverick, of San Antonio, Texas, sent the following case: A boy convalescent from scarlet fever read a book from the public library and used as book-marks strips of skin peeled from his hands and feet. Unknown to the physician, the book was returned to the library by a servant of the household with no attempt at sterilization or even removing the pieces of skin. During the next month, two boys in different families who borrowed the book from the library, caught scarlet fever and one died from the disease.

"Dr. Robert Britton, of Downsville, New York, writes of two cases in 1902, one of the patients dying, and as there were no cases of the disease in the neighborhood, the question arose where had the children contracted the infection. Questioning revealed, that on account of the weather and conditions of the road they did not attend school on March 27, but played in a house having a garret, in which were stored some old school books which had been taken from an old farmhouse on this farm—in which in 1860 had occurred six cases of diphtheria, four of which were fatal in forty-eight hours.

"Dr. P. A. Jordan, of San Jose, California, states the following: A man, a great reader, continuously used books from a circulating library located in a neighboring town in which there was an epidemic of smallpox, and later developed a severe form of smallpox.

"Dr. Emericus Karacson, while making a translation of a Turkish manuscript, in one of the mosques in Turkey, had his fingers soiled with some of the mould which covered the old musty tomes, and accidentally touched a cut on his face; a few weeks later his face swelled up, causing him intense pain. A quick operation relieved him of this and his face regained its normal size, and he soon resumed his work, apparently in perfect health. About a month later he was taken ill with fever and treated first for influenza, then for typhoid fever. His condition growing worse, a Hungarian physician was sent for, who diagnosed the case at once as blood-poisoning, caused no doubt by the fungi that had entered the patient's system through the abrasion on the face, and he died within a few days.

"A list of articles found to be carriers of the germs of gonorrhea, the one of the 'social evil' diseases most likely to be contracted through contact, would include every article of domestic and public use, and even the hands of the unclean and ignorant may transfer the germs to the articles. A number of cases have been traced to books.

"The bacillus of anthrax, which occurs in cattle, must certainly be found on the leather bindings, as it is frequently transmitted through abrasions of the hands in cases of those who have occasion to handle infected wools and hides.

* * * * *

"Before considering the mode of overcoming bacteria, consideration should first be given to their power of resistance to disinfection, sterilization, etc.

"Bacteria exist in nature in three states:

"(1) As adult or fully-developed and active microorganisms, with all the characteristics of parasites.

"(2) As spores or reproductive cells endowed with latent life.

"(3) As desiccated germs, whose vital principle had been suspended but not destroyed; which, when placed in a moist and suitable environment, possess the power of resuscitation.

"The air germs,' says Professor Tyn-dall, 'differ much among themselves in their tendency to development; there are some which are young and there are others which are old, some dry and some wet. The same water infected by those germs requires more or less time to develop bacterial activity. This explains the difference in the rapidity with which epidemic diseases act upon different persons. In certain cases the period of incubation, if it can be so called, is long, in others it is short; the difference is the result of the different degrees of preparedness of the contagious matter, and I personally believe that the health of the person infected has most to do with the appearance or non-appearance of a disease.'

"The number of bacteria that may be found on much-used books was investigated by Lion. A novel from a public library varied from 250 bacteria per 100 square centimetres on the middle of a clean page to 1,250, 1,875, and 3,350 on the dirty edges. A college atlas showed from 650 to 1,075 per 100 square centimetres; an anatomy book 2,275 to 3,700. The bindings were by far the richest in bacteria, yielding on an average of 7,550 per square centimetre.

"As to the pathogenic bacteria that may occur on books, the following investigations are of great interest. Krausz inoculated seven guinea pigs with dirty pieces of paper from much-used books and they all died of peritonitis. The eighteen inoculated with pieces from clean books remained healthy. Du Cazal and Catrin found *Staphylococcus pyogenes* on an old book in a hospital. Most striking of all are Mitelescu's experiments. He took 60 much-used books that had been in a public library from six months to two years; he cut out the dirtiest parts, soaked them in salt solution, centrifuged the liquid and inoculated guinea pigs with the sediment. Nineteen died of septicemia, and twelve of streptococcus infection. He repeated the experiment with thirty-seven books

from three to six years old. Fourteen of the guinea pigs died of septicemia, and fifteen contracted tuberculosis. The damp dirt on the older books was a good medium for tubercle bacilli.

* * * * *

"Dr. Kuflewski states that 'after personal investigation and examination of three sets of books taken at random from the shelves of the Chicago Public Library I am prepared to state that I found bacteria in large numbers in all the samples and that each book was more or less infected. These bacteria were in large numbers and were both pathogenic and non-pathogenic—the word pathogenic meaning "disease-producing."'

"In many instances these bacteria do no harm, not even the pathogenic, because of the resistance of the tissue—being unimpaired—or because of the comparatively small numbers of bacteria which gain access to the tissues; but under favorable circumstances, such as a simple exposure to cold and especially to bronchitis, which is so prevalent in Chicago, a little wound or an abrasion of the surface of the body, a little scratch of the mucous membrane or of the skin, which as we all know is often treated as insignificant and is neglected, may be the means of introduction into the system of the most infectious disease germs. It is well known that a fresh wound absorbs bacteria and their toxins very rapidly.

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"Flies are now known to carry germs. In some cases as many as six million have been found on a single specimen. In very few cases are libraries protected by screens; the fly just from a patient suffering from a contagious disease, or off the waste matter in a nearby cesspool, has easy access to the interior of the library, where, alighting upon a binding or page of an open book it proceeds to eject a number of germs with its excreta, or by rubbing its body with its forelegs, shakes large numbers off, which find ready lodgement, especially if the spot where the rubbing takes place is greasy, as is generally the case where a book has been much used or circulated for quite a number of times.

"People do not seem able to overcome the vulgar habit of moistening the fingers in turning over the leaves of the books and again placing the finger on the lips each time to remoisten, never considering that each time he is, perhaps, transferring germs to fertile soil for propagation, resulting in sickness later on, or in case of a patient already suffering from disease, especially tuberculosis, helping to afflict another victim with the disease. And we all know that sick persons, especially in the convalescent stage, spend a great deal of their time in reading books and magazines.

"Disinfection in killing germs in books, although recommended, especially by those who have the disinfectants and the apparatus for sale, may be dismissed as of very little use, on account of the impossibility of the gases penetrating into the interior of the volumes, and in no case, even if the entire surface is reached, will they remove all of the spores.

"Both steam and hot air sterilization are of little value for books, because the first will cause the paper of the books to absorb the moisture, and thus to swell and deform the books. In the case of hot air sterilization, the heat would, by drying up all the moisture in the books, have the same effect, besides, in the case of books bound with leather, causing the leather to stretch and often break. The paper will also become dry and brittle, lessening the life of the volume. At present I do not believe that there is any method which may be depended upon to entirely eliminate the possibility of diseases being contracted through contact with fomites, such as books and the hundreds of other articles in daily use, constantly being transferred to a sick-room, returned and ready for another victim. I believe that some of the state boards of health are now beginning to recognize the futility of quarantining and disinfecting. Instead they are spending all their energies in improving sanitary conditions as to the necessity of cleanliness and the proper care of health. If a person using books or any other of the numerous articles named as conveying germs will use precautions as to the degree of cleanliness of the article they

handle, and will take the proper care of their health, they need have no fear of contracting any disease by means of a book or any other article.

"Suppose that a library did disinfect their books, what claim can they make that the book has no germs, after it has been placed on a shelf next to another book or been handled by a reader or one of the assistants. Dr. A. W. Doty, of New York City, states along the line of using disinfectants at intervals: 'I know of nothing in public sanitation which is more farcical than the general or periodical disinfection of books with gaseous disinfectants for the purpose of preventing infection. These agents have no penetration of any account, and I have little faith in them for this purpose. I believe that the careful dusting of the books and an abundance of fresh air and proper ventilation in a library is all that need be done under ordinary conditions.'

"A visit to almost any library will generally show, by placing the hands in back of the books upon the shelves, that there is a great deal of dust lying there. Very few libraries, even those recently erected, have had the vacuum system, which seems to be almost perfected, installed. Instead of making the reader wash his or her hands before using a book, it is very difficult for one to obtain access to the lavatory to wash his hands even if he so desires. In fact, there are some libraries which have no lavatories at all for the public.

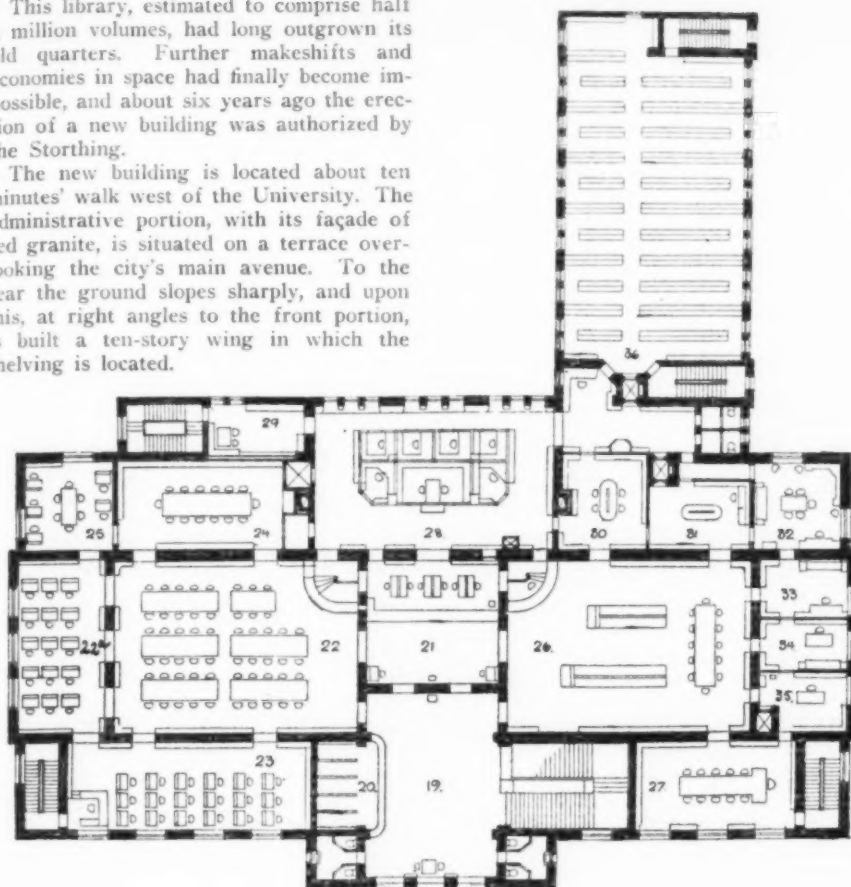
"Not disinfectant plants, but sunlight, fresh air, the elimination of dust, and the proper cleanliness on the part of the employees and readers, is the way, not only to prevent books from becoming fomites, but also the people from becoming carriers in this age of prevention."

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY AT CHRISTIANIA.

In the March number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, W. Munthe furnishes a detailed description of the new building, recently completed, for the housing of the Royal University Library at Christiania.

This library, estimated to comprise half a million volumes, had long outgrown its old quarters. Further makeshifts and economies in space had finally become impossible, and about six years ago the erection of a new building was authorized by the Storting.

The new building is located about ten minutes' walk west of the University. The administrative portion, with its façade overlooking the city's main avenue. To the rear the ground slopes sharply, and upon this, at right angles to the front portion, is built a ten-story wing in which the shelving is located.



UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA LIBRARY

The administrative section forms a rectangle, the interior of which consists of three connected halls. Beneath these halls are three almost dark floors used for the storage of newspapers. This arrangement makes the reading rooms brighter and permits of keeping the newspapers away from the injurious action of direct sunlight, so destructive to their pages.

Broad steps lead up the terrace to the main entrance. The ceiling of the lower vestibule is decorated with frescoes by E. Wigeland. To the right of the vestibule is

the entrance to the folklore collection, to the left that to the musical collection. In addition to the newspaper vaults, the ground floor contains the porter's living quarters, packing rooms, bookbindery and a small printing plant, all connecting with the rear stairway intended for the use of the staff. Above the ground floor is a low mezzanine floor.

The main stairway leads past the mezzanine directly to the main floor, where are found the large reading rooms and most of the administrative offices.

Doorways lead from a bright and roomy antechamber to the reading rooms, to the loan desk, the cataloging and exhibition rooms, all of which have overhead lighting and walls of bright color.

Right and left from the main reading room (22 and 22a on the plan) are a periodical room (23) and a newspaper room (24). Below the periodical room and on the mezzanine is a room for the storage of such publications. A corner room (25) is reserved for the professors of the University. The two reading rooms combined have a seating capacity of 122, 71 being in the larger room.

The cabinet library, 12,000 volumes, is arranged on one level. The periodical room has racks for almost 1000 current periodicals.

The large office for the officials (28) occupies the middle of the entire system of rooms. The "boxes," separated by glass walls, are located conveniently near to the loan desk, so that the officials may be called upon for assistance in case of pressure of work at the desk. The other administrative offices (30-35) open off the third large hall (26), which contains a new alphabetic card catalog, the systematic catalogs and the biographical supplements. It also contains cases for exhibitions and shelves for the classical Norwegian literature, the Eddas, Holberg, Ibsen, Björnson, etc.

The eight shelf floors in the wing each have an area of 26 x 12.30 meters. The present capacity is about one and one-half million octavo volumes. All the rooms are steam-heated, are well lighted by electricity, and are kept clean by a vacuum system driven by a six-horsepower motor. The other technical and sanitary installations are as perfect as possible.

Care has been taken to allow the greatest possibility of extension of capacity. The wing already built is only one portion of an H-shaped structure that will be connected at the front by the administrative section. When this is completed, the library's capacity will be about 4,000,000 volumes.

THE POSTAL LIBRARY IN CANADA

Joseph P. Tracy, president of Canada's Postal Library League, has prepared the

following statement of the purpose of the league and the possibilities of the postal library:

"There is a post office in every community in Canada. The most remote lumberjacks, fishermen, hunters, miners, homesteaders, ranchers, and frontiersmen in the country have a convenient office supplied by the government where mail, money, and parcels can be received and forwarded. There are about 16,000 post offices in Canada. Notwithstanding the many services performed and the immense spread of sparsely settled country covered, and the nominal fees charged, the postal service of Canada is conducted at a profit. Last year the postal department earned a surplus of \$1,310,000 over expenses.

"It is now proposed to provide an adequate library service for the people of Canada through the post office department. It is conceived that by an adequate library service the circulation of books among the people should be as easy and inexpensive as to receive or send ordinary mail.

"A library in every post office is the plan.

"The following table shows the comparative number of libraries and post offices in each province at the present time:

Province	Public Libraries	Post Offices
Alberta	2	1010
British Columbia	4	720
Manitoba	No report	720
New Brunswick	1	1500
Nova Scotia	4	1500
Ontario	357	5200
Prince Edward Island	1	400
Saskatchewan	8	1400
Quebec	No report	3120
Yukon	1	30

"There are three requirements in projecting a library: Books, Housing, and Service. Let us therefore consider these requirements in order as relative to the postal library.

"*Books.* Let us assume one volume per capita will be an adequate supply of books, that is as many books as there are men, women and children in the whole of the country. Again let us assume \$1.00 per volume as the average cost for a desirable collection of books. The population of Canada may be estimated at ten millions. On these bases of supply, cost, and quantity, \$10,000,000 is a sufficient amount to purchase all the books required for the

postal library for Canada. In purchasing so large a number of books the cost may prove to be much less than this amount. What a wonderful library this would be! It would include all reputable books for which there is a demand. It would include sufficient duplicates. It could include the literature of all languages spoken in Canada. It could in time standardize the size and binding of library books. The postal library of Canada would be the first complete library in the world.

"Housing. It is proposed to house the postal library in the post offices. Adhering to the per capita basis the supply of books will be distributed proportionately to all the post offices in the country. Each post office will receive as many books as there are people in the locality with a minimum of say 250 books for the smaller offices. It is estimated that most of the post offices can at once receive such a supply of books without requiring much if any additional room. When the system is once established the future leases and plans for post offices will of course be drawn with reference to the postal library, just as now for the other postal services. It is estimated an average of 50c. per volume will equip the post offices to receive and operate the library. The whole amount required for equipment would then be \$5,000,000. This is a comparatively small sum for the government of Canada to appropriate. One battleship would cost as much. By means of a bond issue at 4 per cent. annual interest, and allowing for amortization in twenty years, the annual cost of providing the library would be much less than the annual profits of the post office department at the present time.

"Service. The splendid postal service of Canada will administer the postal library. It will house the books and will deliver and collect the books just as mail and parcels are handled. The postmaster—generally the best-known man and the most capable executive in the community—will be at the head of the library. The nation-wide transportation system of the post office which covers all railways, steamships and stages in the country will facilitate the working of the library. The whole system will be related. In this way, when a book is called

for at a small office and it is not contained in the library at that point, the postmaster would requisition for the book on the nearest post office whose library has it cataloged. By such means all the literature of the world is made accessible to anyone anywhere. The staff of trained clerks, carriers, collectors, and inspectors of the department will conduct the library. When coupled with the mail, the money order, the savings bank, the annuities, and the parcel post departments, the postal library service will be most efficient and astonishingly inexpensive. What a convenience it will be when we can obtain any book anywhere, and can receive the same and return it just as we do letters and newspapers! It will not be necessary to go to the library. We will order the books by mail, paying the fee in postage. The service will extend with all its privileges to everyone, however remote.

"To provide such a library with such convenient service is a new idea. It has not yet been tried out. We can therefore only estimate the expense. It is believed a fee of two cents taxed on each loan of a book would be sufficient to support the postal library. At such a nominal charge and with such a supply of books and with such convenient service the postal library would surely commend itself to all. The privileges, pleasures and benefits from reading will become general.

"In the postal library lantern slides, music records, and other devices may be featured in addition to books.

"When the postal library is established the civil service will include a staff of expert librarians. The library service may then include a bureau of research and information covering practically all subjects. For reasonable charges anyone anywhere may be supplied with reliable and ready help in the study of any problem. The postal library may thus become the most notable and useful reference library and fountain of knowledge the world has ever known."

A pamphlet entitled "Questions and answers" is also being distributed by the league. Some points which the above does not cover are touched upon therein, as, for example, the following:

"Would the postal library include public reading rooms such as are now attached to public libraries in some Canadian cities?"

"Public reading rooms are not now in large demand and are expensive to maintain. Best results are had by reading at home or in private. The postal library scheme does not include public reading rooms. Instead the delivery and collection of books through the mail extends the library to every home, school, office, and individual. 'Going to the library' will hereafter be out of date, as the postal library will come to you.

"In what manner will books be secured from the postal library?"

"The method should be very simple. When a book is desired a postal card form prepared for that purpose would be filled up stamped to the amount of the required fee and dropped in the mail just the same as any other mail matter. In due time the book would be delivered in the same manner as other mail. The return of a book would be as simply done. A person might draw any number of books desired provided of course his guarantee was sufficient.

"What will become of such public libraries as now exist when the postal library is established?"

"The books of such libraries could be absorbed into the postal library at their actual value. The real estate can be converted to other uses without loss. As the postal library will supply all needs and will support itself, grants by cities, provinces, etc., to maintain such public libraries will no longer be necessary. Existing libraries desiring to continue on the old lines could of course do so."

AN AMERICAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN PEKING

In his report to the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, based on observations made in China and Japan during his visit there in 1912, Mr. Charles W. Eliot made certain recommendations concerning the establishment of a public library along American lines in the city of Peking. Mr. Eliot's proposal is so interesting that we reprint it in full.

"Not long after I arrived in Tientsin I had an interview with four gentlemen, three Chinese and one American, who were concerned with educational institutions there established, and had been encouraged by an imperfect report of a speech I made at Shanghai to offer me some suggestions as to useful work which the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace might undertake in China. From this interview and some subsequent conversations there resulted a memorial to the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, proposing that the Endowment establish at Peking a free public library on the American plan, to be built and carried on under the direction of the Endowment, but with the ultimate intention of transferring it in due time to the Chinese Government or to a board of trustees resident in China. It was proposed that this Library should maintain at Peking a free reading room open day and evening, and a good collection of books on such subjects as agriculture, mining, the fundamental trades, economics, geography, commerce, sanitation, public works, the applied sciences, government, public administration, international law, and the judicial settlement of disputes between nations. It should also permit any book which has been in the library one year and does not belong to the reference collection to be borrowed for home use during a period not exceeding twenty days, provided the borrower, if living outside of Peking, pay the postage. It should also through a special officer select, translate, edit, and circulate leaflets and booklets containing useful information on any or all of the subjects above mentioned, the distribution being made gratuitously, first, to Chinese newspapers and periodicals, secondly, to educational institutions, thirdly, to appropriate government officials, and fourthly, to private persons on request.

"The memorial urged that this free library be placed in Peking, where many office-holders and candidates for office will always be living, where several important educational institutions already exist, and more are likely to be created, and where the Legations and the headquarters of press correspondents are established. This

memorial was signed by many influential men, including three members of the Cabinet, a large group of Chinese graduates of American institutions, and Chinese gentlemen connected with the press and with the bureaus of the present government.

"The argument in favor of such action on the part of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is strong. Here is a method of maintaining intercourse between the Western nations and the Chinese nation, by bringing to the knowledge of the educated Chinese the Western books, journals, and magazines relating to those subjects which the educated Chinese need to appropriate year after year and use for the benefit of their country. The influence of such a library would not be momentary, but enduring. It would take first effect on Chinese young men who had been educated abroad and had acquired some European language; but it would also provide a powerful means of influence on Chinese who had never studied out of China, and who knew no language but Chinese. It would provide an effectual means of intercourse between the East and the West; and it would enable the young men who had got to work in China after receiving a Western education to keep themselves well informed in the Western professional subjects through which they were earning their livelihood in China. It has often been observed that Chinese students returning from the Occident with a good knowledge of their respective subjects find it very difficult to keep themselves informed as to the advances later made among Western nations in the scientific, economic and governmental subjects. Such a library would have to be conducted for a generation by American librarians, to be appointed and paid by the Carnegie Endowment.

"It may be confidently assumed that the Chinese government would give an adequate lot of land as the site of the proposed building; for there are large areas of land in Peking which were formerly reserved for the Imperial family and clan, and will now revert to the government. The lot should be large enough to give plenty of light and air, and space for additions to the building.

"The building need not be large at present, but should be of brick and steel construction throughout, and should represent in all respects the best type of American fireproof library construction. A stack capacity of from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand volumes would be ample, and a reading room for a hundred persons would be sufficient. A building designed to cost a hundred and fifty thousand dollars gold (\$150,000) in the United States, with heating apparatus, plumbing, and all furniture included in that cost, would be sufficient; for that sum would procure in China a building with fifty per cent more cubical contents than it would produce in the United States. Books to the value of about thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) should be bought at the outset; and thereafter the annual cost of carrying on the library would be from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars (\$25,000 to \$30,000). This estimate is based on present (1912) prices and costs of living in Peking. If this estimate of annual expenditure seems small, it should be noticed that the memorial does not request that the library be a complete representation of all branches of knowledge. The great subjects of languages, literature, history, theology, philosophy, fine arts, and music are not mentioned.

"The proposed library might well serve as a model for other Chinese provinces or cities. There is room in China for a dozen such institutions; and there is therefore a fair chance that the good work started in Peking by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace may before long spread and be multiplied. Its influence would all be directed to strengthening the grasp of the Chinese on the applied sciences and the inductive method, and so to building up China as a strong, unified power, capable of keeping order at home, repelling aggression from without, executing the needful works of conservancy and sanitation, and increasing the national wealth and the well-being of all the people."

You may be living in 1914, but you are not alive in the 20th century if you make no use of books.—WILLCOX.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A LIBRARY ABOLISHES THE RENEWAL OF BOOKS

THE following is from the annual report of Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, for the year ending March 31, 1914:

"The most interesting feature of the year's work was the effect of the rule which went into operation on April 1, 1913, abolishing the renewal of books, and the issuance of all books on regular cards (except 7-day books) for a straight period of four weeks, before they become subject to fine, and raising the number of adult books (non-fiction) to be issued on a card at a time from two to four. The first thing we observed in connection with this rule was that the receipts from fines for April were cut in half. The number of books subject to fines was reduced from 19,493 last year to 13,317; the number of books circulated for each one subject to fine increased from 14 last year to 22 this year, and the average fine per book subject to fine increased from 5.6 cents to 6.3 cents. In other words, where three people paid fines last year only two paid such fines this year, but those who paid the fines were largely the more or less careless ones, paying larger fines.

"The following statement, showing the receipts from book fines at the Ryerson building and branches month by month for the last two years, tells its own story:

	Year ending Mar. 31, 1913.	Year ending Mar. 31, 1914.
April	\$107.58	\$55.79
May	100.08	76.15
June	85.49	63.84
July	88.76	59.72
August	71.51	62.58
September	73.15	69.99
October	81.12	69.88
November	96.79	71.08
December	107.27	78.80
January	97.45	86.77
February	83.87	79.19
March	103.25	77.37
Total	\$1,096.32	\$851.16

"It was estimated at the beginning of the year that the decrease in the receipts from fines would be about \$200. The results show, however, a decrease of \$245.16. Including other fines and collections at the library to be paid over to the city treasurer for the book fund, the total decrease for the year was \$238.64.

"There was also a decrease in the number of books issued at first, partly due to cutting out the count of renewals, and partly due to the fact that people do not feel obliged to come to the library so often to avoid an impending fine; for getting people into the building for any reason induces the circulation of books. Only a small proportion of persons (not over 30 per cent.) take four books at a time, so that the losses referred to above were not made up in this way. The issuing of four books on a regular card, however, reduced the demand for special cards and the number of books issued on such cards.

"Another splendid result of the new rule is that it has removed absolutely the cause of more misunderstanding in the circulation department than all other things combined. To receive a fine notice is likely at best to bring one to the discharging desk in anything but an amiable spirit, and especially when one supposed that the book causing it had been renewed. The abolishing of renewals incidentally cut out a lot of routine, "red tape" (both for the public and for the library staff), which gave no real additional service. It was simply going through the motions.

"The abolishing of renewals and the issuing of books for 28 days straight was widely noted a year ago in the newspapers, in the library bulletins, etc. It is a curious fact, nevertheless, after all this publicity, and a year's working under the new rule, that many persons do not yet know about it, for every day many persons still come to the desk and ask to have their books renewed, when they have had them two weeks or less, or offer money for fines for books which they have had more than two weeks but less than four.

"While there was only a small increase in the number of books issued to children, there was a considerable increase in the number of children becoming card holders. Under the old rule this larger number of card holders would have meant an increase of nine or ten thousand volumes issued for home use. This means that a larger number of children drew about the same number of books. The rule tends to decrease the practice of certain children racing through a lot of books without getting much

out of them. On the other hand, it also encourages the exchanging of books among children, the longer period enabling children to read not only the books taken on their own cards, but also those taken on the cards of their friends, before the four weeks expire. To a certain extent, therefore, the rule encourages a considerable circulation that does not get into the records. There was a decrease for the year of over one per cent. in the percentage of fiction issued. The new rule tends in this direction, but not to any marked extent.

"Another interesting fact in connection with this rule is the larger number of books that are out in circulation at one time. On March 31, 1913, the last day under the old rule, there were out in circulation from the Ryerson building 5,545 volumes. On March 31 of this year, under the new rule, there were out in circulation from the same building 7,393, an increase of 1,848 in the actual number of books out in service, although the actual increase in the number of books issued from the Ryerson building in the month of March over last year was only 26. Since less than half the circulation is from this building, this means that about 15,000 volumes were in the hands of readers at the end of March, about 4,000 more than would have been the case under the old rule. In short, the new rule reduces the count of books going into circulation, but greatly increases the actual number of books in circulation, and makes all round for a better and a more satisfactory service.

"A study of the records for the Ryerson building shows that there was a slight decrease in the number of 7-day books issued—new fiction. In spite of the wiping out of renewals—5,327 last year—the decrease of 1,708 in the number of children's books issued from the Ryerson building, there was still an increase of nearly a thousand in the home issues, or an increase over last year of nearly 8,000 volumes issued to adults, from that building. Taking the whole library, therefore, the decrease from not counting renewals was over 10,000. To have made up this loss and increased the home issues over 5,000, while at the same time increasing the number of books in the hands of users at a given time about 35 per cent., is, I believe, a splendid record. Alto-

gether, I am convinced that the present rule greatly increases the educational value of the library."

THOMAS J. KIERNAN

THOMAS J. KIERNAN, superintendent of circulation in the Harvard College Library, died at Arlington, Massachusetts, on July 31, after fifty-nine years of uninterrupted service. He was born July 27, 1837, and entered the library in 1855 at the age of seventeen, succeeding to his father, who had been janitor of the library since 1829, and who in addition to his duties as janitor, had been engaged, as Mr. Sibley says, in "distributing books and extending courtesies." The combined service of father and son covered a period of eighty-five years,—certainly a remarkable record.

Many generations of Harvard students and hundreds of scholars from other institutions have been indebted to Mr. Kiernan's remarkable familiarity with the library and to his unfailing readiness to help, and have come to regard him as a valued friend and as an essential part of the library itself. Receiving only an elementary education before he took up work in the library, he nevertheless had the ability to absorb knowledge from books as they passed through his hands. He also had a retentive memory, and by long practice had cultivated the faculty of comprehending sympathetically the trend of a reader's inquiry and was thus able to serve him efficiently. He had one advantage that will never be enjoyed by any one else—he grew up with the library. He knew it first as a small collection of some 60,000 volumes, and he saw it increase to over 600,000. He has watched the gradual introduction of modern library methods and the transformation of the library thereby, and though naturally conservative, he has welcomed every change that was directed toward making the library more accessible and more generally useful.

In 1877, when Mr. Winsor was made librarian, Mr. Kiernan was appointed superintendent of circulation, and in 1892 the college conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. He married in 1875 Fannie Crossman of Taunton, who died in May,

1914, after a long and painful illness, which itself was a severe tax on Mr. Kiernan's own failing strength, and from the effects of which he never really recovered. One son survives him, William L. Kiernan, who for some years served the College Library in the third generation and is now assistant librarian of the Massachusetts State Library.

W. C. L.

LIBRARY SERVICE IN SCHOOLS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The following statement was adopted by the American Library Association, through its official Council, at Washington, D. C., on May 28, 1914:

In view of the rapid growth of the school library and the importance of its function in modern education, the American Library Association presents for the consideration and approval of educational and civic and state authorities the following statement:

First, Good service from school libraries is indispensable in modern educational work.

Second, The wise direction of a school library requires broad scholarship, executive ability, tact, and other high grade qualifications, together with special competency for the efficient direction of cultural reading, choice of books, and teaching of reference principles.

Third, Because much latent power is being recognized in the school library and is awaiting development, it is believed that so valuable a factor in education should be accorded a dignity worthy of the requisite qualifications. Further, it is believed that in schools and educational systems the director of the library should be competent in scholarship, talent, and teaching power, equally with the head of any other department of instruction in the same school; should be enabled, by having necessary equipment and assistants, to do progressive work; and should be recognized equally with the supervisors of other departments as an integral part of the educational system.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

THE National Education Association held its fifty-second annual convention this year in St. Paul, Minn., from July 4 to July 11. The meetings of the library department were held July 8-10, and were accompanied by a showing of the school library exhibit prepared by the United States Bureau of Education, first exhibited at the A. L. A. conference in Washington in May, and by special library exhibits at the St. Paul Public Library.

FIRST SESSION

The department met in joint session with the National Council of English Teachers, in Elks Hall, St. Paul. The meeting was called to order by the president of the library department. In the absence of the secretary, Mary C. Richardson, librarian of the State Normal School, Castine, Maine, was appointed *secretary pro tempore*.

M. S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, read an inspiring paper on "The library's debt to culture," and "The cultural possibilities of school and college libraries" was the subject of a paper given by William B. Owen, president of the Chicago Normal College, Chicago.

There were three papers on "Successful experience with home reading lists"; the first, by Helen M. Baker of the High School at Brownton, Minn., was followed by one by Minnie E. Porter, Emerson School, Gary, Indiana. The third paper on this subject, prepared by Franklin Mathews, librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, New York City, was read by Clara Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Library Commission.

This forenoon session closed with a discussion of how to get the best results from home reading. It was pointed out that the system of placing different credit values on different books results in artificial interest, and the child should be kept as free as possible from feeling that he must read certain books.

This subject was discussed by Mr. McComb of Indianapolis, Miss Andrews of St. Paul, Miss MacBride of Worthington,

Minn., Miss Webster of North Yakima, Wash., Miss Richie of West Texas Normal School, Mr. Rice of Madison, Wis., Miss Meyers of Sheboygan, Wis., Mr. Hibensteel of Stevens Point Normal School, Mr. Barrett of Emporia, Kansas, and Miss Wilson of St. Paul.

SECOND SESSION

This session was in the hands of the committee on rural school library work, and was held at the University Farm, where the large assembly room was nearly filled. Miss Martha Wilson, chairman of this committee, presided.

Delia G. Ovitiz, librarian of the State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis., read a paper on "Training of rural school teachers in the use of books." "The country child in the rural school library" was the title of a paper given by Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, Olympia, Washington, and Miss Mary C. Richardson of Castine, Me., talked on "Rural schools in Maine." The last paper was "Making the library earn its salt," by Willis H. Kerr, Emporia, Kansas.

A list of books, "A standard foundation library for a rural school," was distributed to those present, and is printed in full in this issue of the JOURNAL, following this report. It was prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, consisting of Harriet A. Wood of Portland, Oregon, and Walter Barnes of the State Normal School, Glenville, W. Va.

THIRD SESSION

The department met in joint session with the Minnesota Library Association, Martha Wilson, president of that association, presiding. Miss Wilson spoke of the increase and improvements in library work in Minnesota since the N. E. A. last met in Minneapolis in 1902.

Mr. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., gave a few words of greeting from that association. Mr. Purd B. Wright, Kansas City, spoke briefly on the importance of the librarian getting the teacher's point of view, and also of the teacher's understanding the librarian.

"The newspaper morgue, the library and the school," was the subject of a paper by

W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn., and he was followed by Mr. Willis H. Kerr of Emporia, Kansas, who spoke on "Libraries and schools: educational coöperation."

Miss Delia G. Ovitiz read a second paper on "Normal school training in library methods." At the close she read a short paper given at the A. L. A. in Washington, by Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee, on "Standardizing the course of study in library instruction in the normal schools," and recommended that a committee be appointed to coöperate with a similar committee from the A. L. A. to outline such a course.

A discussion, conducted by Willis H. Kerr, followed this paper. Mr. Rice spoke of the school library law in Wisconsin, where the state has a law for school library support; and soon will have a law making compulsory a ten weeks' course in library instruction in the normal school. A motion was carried to appoint a committee of three, as recommended by Miss Ovitiz, and to make Mr. Kerr one of this committee.

The following committees were appointed by the president:

Resolutions: W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul; Delia G. Ovitiz, Milwaukee, and Alice N. Farr, Mankato, Minn.

Nominations: Martha Wilson, Minneapolis; Mary C. Richardson, Castine, Maine, and Marie A. Newberry, New York City.

A delegate from the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Mr. Dickerson, Winona Normal School, told of a committee of seven to standardize library work in connection with the teaching of history, and said he was commissioned to ask that one member from this department serve on that committee. Miss Florence M. Hopkins, Detroit, Michigan, was appointed.

Thursday afternoon the visiting librarians enjoyed a visit to the Minneapolis Public Library and one of its branches. In the evening they were the guests at dinner of the Minnesota Library Association. The dinner was given at the Country Club, and Dr. Johnston presided as toastmaster.

FOURTH SESSION

The meeting was called to order by the president. Miss Marie A. Newberry of the

reference department of the New York Public Library, read a paper on "A normal budget for a high school library." This was followed by a brief discussion on amounts spent for salaries and for books in various high school libraries. It was agreed that there ought to be more definite knowledge of what it costs to start and to run such a library of a given size. A motion was made and carried that the high school committee continue to investigate this question and report later.

"High school branches of public libraries" was the topic of a paper by Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Public Library of Kansas City, Mo. In the discussion which followed it was brought out that the grades above the sixth, and the high school pupils in Kansas City, have definite instruction in the use of the library. Also, that in St. Paul the library and board of education have recently been united under one commissioner.

The report of the committee on normal schools was read by Mary C. Richardson, Castine, Maine. A rising vote of thanks was unanimously carried, sending Ida M. Mendenhall the appreciation of this department for the library exhibit, now in the hands of the United States Bureau of Education.

The report on high schools was read by Willis H. Kerr, Emporia, Kansas. A motion to send thanks to Miss Hall and her committee was carried.

A committee submitted resolutions of appreciation and thanks to the A. L. A. Publishing Board for its encouragement of the school library movement, of endorsement of the statement adopted by the A. L. A. at Washington, and of thanks to the librarians of St. Paul and Minneapolis for their hospitality.

The committee on nominations reported as follows: President, Harriet A. Wood, Portland, Oregon; vice-president, W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary, Lucile Fargo, Spokane, Washington. The report was accepted and the officers declared elected.

The president appointed the following committee on standard course in library instruction for normal schools: James F. Hosie, Chicago Normal College, chairman;

Martha Wilson, State Education Department of Minnesota; Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

A motion was made and carried that the newly-appointed officers be requested to give their careful consideration to getting a paper on the school library question before the superintendents' department of the N. E. A., and that they be given power to act.

A motion was carried that the newly-appointed officers be asked to try to get some paper on school library service before the Fourth International Conference on Home Education, which will meet in this country for the first time next year.

MARY C. RICHARDSON,
Secretary pro tempore.

STANDARD FOUNDATION LIBRARY FOR A RURAL SCHOOL

The rural school library committee for the library department of the National Educational Association has compiled this list of 120 titles because it seemed that a short list would be most helpful to the average country school teacher. If he has no library, he can start one with this list better than with a longer one, since only the choicest books are given. If he has a small library, this list will surely suggest additions. If he has a large library, he will need a longer list than the committee can compile as a foundation.

Of the 120 titles, about 60 are "literature" books and 40 "information" books for the children's reading; about 20 are reference books, most of them suitable for both pupil and teacher. The fear that the price would prevent the purchase of important titles has led to the reluctant selection in some cases of inexpensive editions.

The books are graded according to the reading interests of children: 1-3, primary; 4-6, intermediate; and 7-8, advanced. In general all of the children within a section will enjoy the same book. An exception to this rule is made in regard to the first grade pupils. The mechanical difficulties of learning to read make it necessary to select books for them that third grade pupils would consider too infantile. Younger pupils will listen with interest to older books if read aloud, and upper grade pu-

pils will find much of value in the simpler books.

HARRIET A. WOOD, *Portland, Ore.*
WALTER BARNES, *Glenville, W. Va.*

General

- Bryant—How to tell stories to children. Houghton. \$1.00.
Cabot—Ethics for children. Houghton. \$1.25.
Champlin—Young folks' cyclopedia of common things, 3d ed. Holt. \$3.00.
Champlin—Young folks' cyclopedia of literature and art. Holt. \$3.00.
Champlin—Young folks' cyclopedia of persons and places, 6th ed. Holt. \$3.00.
Evans and Duncan. Farm life readers. v. 4, 45 c.; v. 5, 50 c. Silver.
Everyman encyclopaedia, 12 v. Dutton. \$6.00.
Schauffler—Arbor day. Moffat. \$1.00.
Schauffler—Christmas. Moffat. \$1.00.
Schauffler—Thanksgiving. Moffat. \$1.00.
Wallace—Uncle Henry's letters to the farm boy. Macmillan. 50 c.
World almanac (paper). Press Pub. Co. 25 c.

Books for First Grade

- Blaisdell—Boy Blue and his friends. Little. 40 c.
Bryce—Child-lore dramatic reader. Scribner. 30 c.
Tree and Treadwell—Reading-literature: primer. Row. 32 c.
Tree and Treadwell—Reading-literature: first reader. Row. 36 c.
Lucia—Peter and Polly in summer. Amer. Bk. Co. 35 c.

Fairy and Folk Tales, Fables, Myths and Legends

- 4-8 Aesop—Fables; selected by Jacobs. Macmillan. \$1.50.
4-6 Arabian nights. Stories from the Arabian nights. Houghton. 40 c.
4-6 Andersen—Stories. Houghton. 40 c.
4-6 Brown—In the days of giants. Houghton. 50 c.
4-6 Carroll—Alice's adventures in Wonderland, and Through the looking-glass. Grosset. 50 c.
4-6 Collodi—Pinocchio. Ginn. 40 c.
1-6 Grimm—German household tales. Houghton. 40 c.
7-8 Hawthorne—Wonder-book. Houghton. 40 c.
4-6 Jacobs—English fairy tales. Burt. \$1.00.
7-8 Kingsley. The heroes. Ginn. 30 c.
4-6 Kingsley. Water babies. Dutton. 50 c.
7-8 Lamb—Adventures of Ulysses. Heath. 25 c.
4-6 Lang—Blue fairy book. Burt. \$1.00.
4-6 Mulock—Little lame prince. Heath. 30 c.
1-3 Perrault—Tales of Mother Goose. Heath. 20 c.
4-6 Pyle—Some merry adventures of Robin Hood. Scribner. 50 c.
4-6 Ruskin—King of the Golden river. Heath. 20 c.
7-8 Stevens and Allen—King Arthur stories. Houghton. 40 c.
4-6 Swift—Gulliver's travels. Heath. 30 c.
4-6 Scudder—Book of legends. Houghton. 25 c.
1-3 Scudder—Book of fables and folk stories. Houghton. 45 c.

Poetry

- 7-8 Bryan—Poems of country life. Sturgis. \$1.00.
4-8 Chisholm—Golden staircase. School ed. Putnam. \$1.00.
1-3 Hazard—Three years with the poets. Houghton. 50 c.
4-6 Lear—Nonsense books. Little. \$2.00.
Ref. Longfellow—Complete poetical works. Autograph ed. Houghton. \$1.00.
1-3 Mother Goose—Mother Goose, il. by Kate Greenaway. Warne. 60 c.
7-8 Montgomery—Heroic ballads. Ginn. 50 c.
7-8 Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice. Ben Greet ed. Doubleday. 60 c.
1-3 Stevenson—Child's garden of verses. Rand. 50c.
1-3 Waterman—Graded memory selections. Educ. Pub. Co. 25 c.

Stories

- 7-8 Alcott—Little women. Little. \$1.35.
4-6 Aldrich—Story of a bad boy. Houghton. 50 c.
7-8 Andrews—Perfect tribute. Scribner. 50 c.

- 7-8 Blackmore—Lorna Doone. Crowell. \$1.50.
7-8 Bunyan—Pilgrim's progress. Ginn. 80 c.
7-8 Cooper—Last of the Mohicans, il. by Boyd Smith. Holt. \$1.35.
4-6 Defoe—Robinson Crusoe. Houghton. 60 c.
7-8 Dickens—Christmas carol and Cricket on the hearth. Macmillan. 25 c.
4-6 Dodge—Hans Brinker. Grosset. 50 c.
4-6 Eggleston—Hoosier school-boy. Scribner. 50 c.
4-6 Greene—Pickett's gap. Macmillan. 50 c.
7-8 Hale—Man without a country. Ginn. 25 c.
7-8 Hughes—Tom Brown's schooldays. Harper. \$1.50.
4-6 Page—Among the camps. Scribner. \$1.50.
7-8 Scott—Ivanhoe. Dutton. \$1.50.
4-6 Smith—Jolly good times. Little. \$1.25.
4-6 Spyri—Heidi. Ginn. 40 c.
7-8 Stevenson—Treasure island. Jacobs. \$1.00.
7-8 Twain—Prince and the pauper. Harper. \$1.75.
7-8 Twain—Tom Sawyer. Harper. \$1.75.
7-8 Wiggins—Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm. Grosset. 50 c.
4-6 Wyss—Swiss family Robinson. Dutton. 50 c.
4-6 Zollinger—Widow O'Callaghan's boys. McClurg. \$1.25.

Animal and Nature Stories

- 1-3 Brown—Plant baby. Silver. 48 c.
7-8 Brown—Rab and his friends. Heath. 20 c.
4-6 Eddy—Friends and helpers. Ginn. 60 c.
7-8 Harris—Nights with Uncle Remus. Houghton. \$1.40.
7-8 Kipling—Jungle book. Century. \$1.50.
4-6 Kipling—Just so stories. Doubleday. \$1.20.
4-6 Long—Wood folk at school. Ginn. 50 c.
1-3 Potter—Tale of Peter Rabbit. Warne. 50 c.
4-6 Seton—Lobo, Rag and Vixen. Scribner. 50 c.
4-6 Sewall—Black Beauty. Jacobs. 30 c.
4-6 Weed and Murtfeldt—Stories of insect life. v. 1, 25 c.; v. 2, 30 c. Ginn.

Arts and Sciences

- Ref. Bancroft—Games for the playground. Macmillan. \$1.50.
7-8 Barstow—Famous pictures. Century. 60 c.
1-3 Beard—Little folks' handy book. Scribner. 75 c.
4-6 Benton—Little cook-book for a little girl. Page. 75 c.
4-6 Fairbanks—Home geography for primary grades. Educ. Pub. Co. 60 c.
7-8 Forman—Stories of useful inventions. School ed. Century. 60 c.
Ref. Griffith—Essentials of woodworking. Manual Arts Press. \$1.00.
Ref. Holden—Real things in nature. Macmillan. 65c.
Ref. McGlaughlin—Handicraft for girls. Manual Arts Press. \$1.00.
4-6 Miller—First book of birds. School ed. Houghton. 60 c.

Geography

- 4-8 Allen—Industrial studies: Europe. Ginn. 80 c.
4-8 Allen—Industrial studies: United States. Ginn. 65 c.
4-6 Carpenter—Asia. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—Europe. Amer. Bk. Co. 70 c.
4-6 Carpenter—How the world is clothed. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—How the world is fed. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—How the world is housed. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—North America. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—South America. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Chamberlain—How we travel. Macmillan. 40 c.
4-6 Chamberlain—South America. Macmillan. 55 c.
4-6 Chamberlain—North America. Macmillan. 55 c.
7-8 Hall and Chester—Panama and the canal. School ed. Newson. 60 c.
1-3 Shilling—Four wonders: cotton, wool, linen, silk. Rand. 50 c.

History and Biography

- 7-8 Antin—Promised land. Houghton. \$1.75.
7-8 Baldwin—Abraham Lincoln. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Baldwin—Fifty famous stories retold. Amer. Bk. Co. 35 c.
Ref. Brown—Epoch making papers in United States history. Macmillan. 25 c.

- 4-6 Eggleston—First book in American history. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
 1-3 Eggleston—Stories of great Americans for little Americans. Amer. Bk. Co. 40c.
 Ref. Elson—History of United States. Macmillan. \$1.75.
 7-8 Franklin—Autobiography. Houghton. 40 c.
 Ref. Gulliver—Friendship of nations. Ginn. 60 c.
 Ref. Haskin—American government. School ed. Lipincott. 80 c.
 4-6 Pumphrey—Pilgrim stories. Rand. 45 c.
 7-8 Tappan—Old world hero stories. Houghton. 70 c.
 7-8 Warren—Stories from English history. Heath. 65 c.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH—CHICAGO MEETING

School libraries will receive special attention at the next annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, which will be held in Chicago, November 26 to 28. The library, high school, and normal school sections will combine in order to discuss such problems as how to secure the greatest efficiency by means of adequate equipment and of capable librarians, how English teachers can co-operate, the strength and weakness of the Home Reading List, and kindred topics.

Among the speakers will be Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, V. C. Coulter, of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo., and an experienced high school teacher. The chairmen of the three sections are: Miss Delia Ovitz, Milwaukee, of the library section, E. H. K. McComb, Indianapolis, of the high-school section, and Miss Sarah J. McNary, Trenton, of the normal school section.

An extensive exhibit of library aids and equipment is being arranged for by the Library Department of the N. E. A. and by the United States Bureau of Education. The librarians will have a section meeting for the discussion of library extension and also a banquet. Chicago is now the headquarters of the A. L. A. and hence a place of special interest to all librarians.

A LIBRARY INSTITUTE FOR DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

THE School Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York and the New York State Library School co-operated in a library institute for district superintendents, July 6-10, the exercises being held in the library school rooms. The district superintendents are in direct charge

of all the public schools of the state, excluding cities of 5,000 population or over, and the entire purpose of the institute was to arouse an increased interest in better rural and elementary school libraries. The program was devoted exclusively to subjects directly related to the actual work of these rural and elementary schools, and a definite attempt was made to discuss questions of organization and management from the point of view of the one-room or the small village school with crowded program, few facilities and little or no leisure time on the part of the conscientious teacher in charge. An exhibit of books suitable for the first eight grades, typical book lists and sample traveling libraries available for schools was prepared and, in a number of cases, was used by those in attendance as a basis for library purchases and recommendations for the coming year.

In view of the many professional meetings at which attendance is practically required, the lack of any departmental pressure to attend a meeting devoted entirely to library matters, the recent growth of interest in school library concerns and the further fact that no specific provision was made (as is done in some other cases) for traveling expenses led those in charge to expect a rather small attendance. Contrary to the most hopeful forecast, 31 different superintendents, more than one-seventh of the entire number in the state, were in attendance one or more days. The discussions, even more than the attendance, showed the genuine interest of the superintendents in the matter. All of the four library divisions of the department, the inspection division and the vocational schools division were represented on the program. As an example of willingness to unite forces hitherto not closely related and to recognize in a definite way the part of the library in a state system of public education, the meeting had considerable significance, and it is hoped that it will be but the beginning of larger and better similar meetings in the future. Much of its success is due to the wide personal acquaintance of Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division, and his active interest in the preliminary plans. The program follows: Monday, July 6.—"School libraries," Dr.

Sherman Williams, chief, School Libraries Division; "The essential organization of a library," Mr. Frank K. Walter, vice-director, New York State Library School. Tuesday, July 7.—"The school library in agricultural education," Mr. Layton S. Hawkins, specialist in agriculture, Vocational Schools Division; "Traveling libraries," Miss Grace L. Betteridge, head, Traveling Libraries Section, Educational Extension Division; "The New York State Library and its purpose," Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., director, New York State Library; "The catalog of the school library: its use and its limitations," by Mr. Frank K. Walter.

Wednesday, July 8.—"Some essentials of cataloging," Miss Jennie D. Fellows, chief classifier, New York State Library; "Desirable editions for school libraries," Mr. Frank K. Walter; "Some essentials of reference work," Mr. Frank K. Walter; "Selection of historical material for schools," Mr. Avery W. Skinner, inspector, University of the State of New York.

Thursday, July 9.—"What the school should expect from the public library," Miss Caroline Webster, library organizer; "Some essentials of cataloging," Miss Jennie D. Fellows; "The state library and its reference work with schools," Mr. Frank L. Tolman, reference librarian, New York State Library; "Classification of school libraries," Mr. Frank K. Walter.

Friday, July 10.—"What is education and who are educated people?" Dr. Sherman Williams; "The Educational Extension Division and its relation to the schools," Mr. William R. Watson, chief, Educational Extension Division.

F. K. WALTER.

THE END OF THE EXPOSITION AT LEIPZIG

WHILE the JOURNAL has had no definite announcement of the closing of the Leipzig Exposition, there is little doubt that it has come to an untimely end. In a letter written from Rotterdam on August 7th, Mr. Hendry, who had charge of the A. L. A. exhibit in Leipzig during July, says:

"I suppose that the exposition is closed by this time—Dr. Schramm told me that such would be the case should hostilities

commence. He said that President Volkmann, he, and pretty much all the people connected with the show, would have to go to the front at once, and that the only thing to do would be to close the buildings and put them under a strong guard. The things would be safe enough. . . . The exposition was about deserted during the last week of my stay."

OXFORD CONFERENCE POSTPONED

A cablegram from Mr. Henry Tedder, secretary of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, states that the pan-Anglican library conference, which was to be held at Oxford from August 31 to September 4, has been postponed till next year, owing to the war. The annual meeting, announced to be held on September 4 in Oxford, will be held in London on the same date. Local secretaries of the Association will do what they can during the week beginning Aug. 31 to help any librarians who may be in Oxford to see the libraries and colleges.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—JULY, 1914

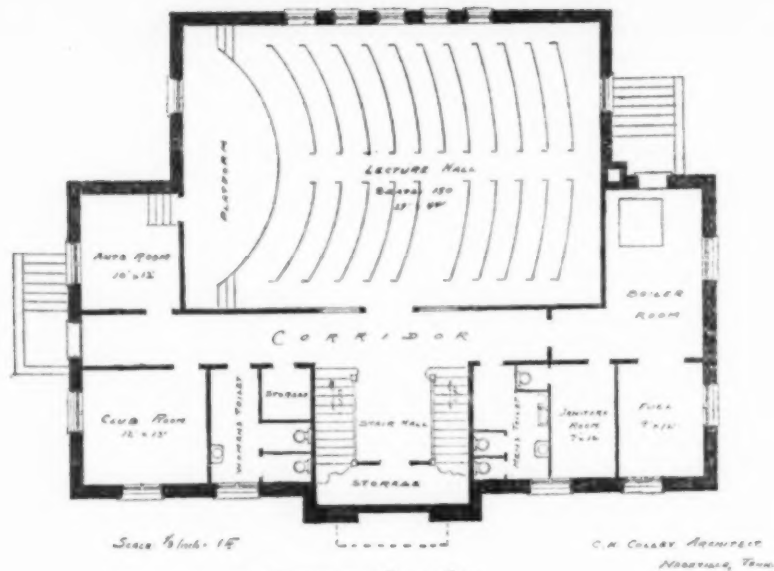
ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES	
Broken Bow, Nebraska.....	\$10,000
Dover, New Jersey.....	20,000
Hamburg, New York.....	5,000
Hamilton, Montana.....	9,000
Toulon, Illinois.....	5,000
Vicksburg, Mississippi.....	25,000
	\$74,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES	
East Orange, New Jersey.....	\$40,000
Oakland, California (for four branches).....	140,000
Rockville Town and Adams Township, Indiana.....	2,500
	\$182,500

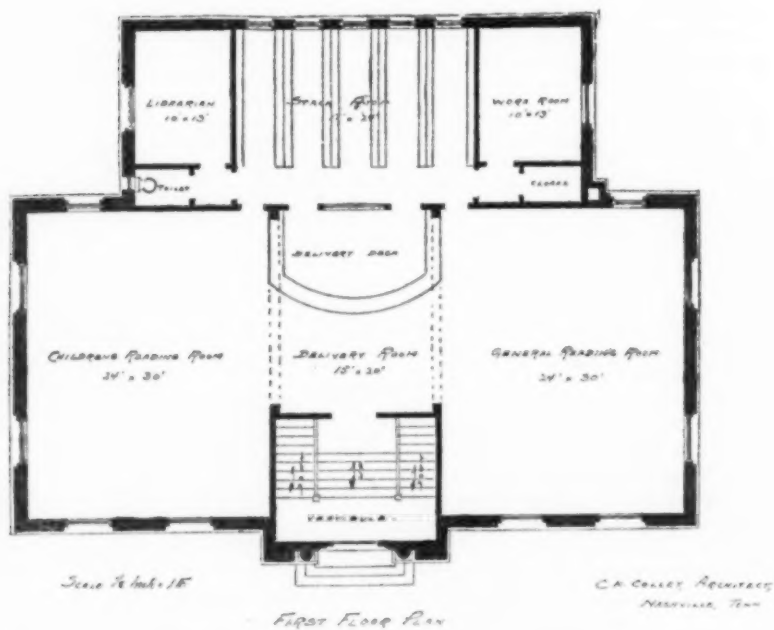
ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA	
Barrie, Ontario.....	\$15,000
Tilbury, Ontario.....	5,000
	\$20,000

INCREASES, CANADA	
Berlin, Ontario.....	\$12,900
Markdale, Ontario.....	2,000
	\$14,900

OTHER ORIGINAL GIFTS	
Marton, New Zealand.....	£1,250



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN—NORTH BRANCH, NASHVILLE, TENN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN—NORTH BRANCH, NASHVILLE, TENN.

American Library Association

Standing committees for the year 1914-1915 have been appointed as follows:

Finance—H. W. Craver, C. W. Andrews, F. O. Poole.

Publishing Board—Henry E. Legler, C. W. Andrews, A. E. Bostwick, Mrs. H. L. Elmen-dorf, H. C. Wellman.

Public documents—G. S. Godard, A. J. Small, Ernest Bruncken, John A. Lapp, M. S. Dudgeon, T. M. Owen, S. H. Ranck, Adelaide R. Hasse, C. F. D. Belden.

Co-operation with the N. E. A.—Mary E. Hall, Marie A. Newberry, Irene Warren, W. H. Kerr, Harriet A. Wood, W. O. Carson.

Library administration—George F. Bowerman, John S. Cleavinger, C. Seymour Thompson.

Library training—A. S. Root, Faith E. Smith, Alice S. Tyler, W. Dawson Johnston, A. L. Bailey, Chalmers Hadley, M. S. Dudgeon, George O. Carpenter.

Bookbuying—C. H. Brown, C. B. Roden, Anna G. Hubbard.

International relations—Herbert Putnam, E. C. Richardson, Frank P. Hill, C. W. Andrews, R. R. Bowker.

Bookbinding—A. L. Bailey, Rose G. Murray, Joseph L. Wheeler.

Federal and state relations—B. C. Steiner, T. L. Montgomery, Demarchus Brown, Paul Blackwelder, C. F. D. Belden, Thomas M. Owen, W. P. Cutter.

Travel—F. W. Faxon, C. H. Brown, J. F. Phelan.

Co-ordination—C. H. Gould, J. L. Gillis, N. D. C. Hodges, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam, Henry E. Legler, J. C. Schwab.

Work with the blind—Lucille A. Goldthwaite, Laura M. Sawyer, Mrs. Emma N. Delfino, Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, Julia A. Robinson, Ethel R. Sawyer.

Program—H. C. Wellman, George B. Utley, (third member to be appointed).

Library Organizations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The nineteenth annual meeting of the California Library Association was held at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, June 15 to 20, 1914, jointly with the fifth annual convention of the California County Librarians. The register showed an attendance of 198, representing 51 public libraries, 21 county libraries, 3 univer-

sity libraries, 2 normal school libraries and the State Library. The president, J. L. Gillis, called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 15.

The president spoke of the great progress made in library service during the year, saying that it would be hard to duplicate anywhere the work of the library people of California. On behalf of the officers of the association, he thanked all those who had so generously helped in the year's work. Reports from the nine districts were presented by the district officers. Eight district meetings were held, one being a joint meeting of two districts. Two of the districts were unable to hold meetings, but they reported keen interest in library work.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed that the balance on June 3, 1913, was \$541.14; the receipts during the year were \$657.99; the expenditures were \$801.53, leaving a balance on June 12, 1914, of \$397.60. This report was verified by the auditing committee.

For the committee on library exhibits at the 1915 Exposition, Charles S. Greene reported that the committee found the authorities of the Panama-Pacific Exposition very exacting regarding exhibits, the rental very high, and the cost of a "live" exhibit prohibitive; but the committee would be glad of suggestions as to ways of securing the necessary funds.

The nominating committee presented the following ticket: President, J. L. Gillis; vice-president, Jennie Herrman; secretary-treasurer, Alice J. Haines. There were no other nominations, and the ticket was unanimously elected.

For the committee on county free library sign, L. W. Ripley reported that many drawings had been received in the contest, but only one was possible, and that only with some changes. He suggested that the committee, or the executive committee, return the sign for these changes. It was voted by the meeting that the committee be continued with power to settle the matter.

The resolutions committee presented resolutions, which were adopted, on the death of three members of the association; of appreciation for the hospitality shown and the speeches heard; of acknowledgment of invitations to meet in 1916 in Humboldt county; and of authorization of the executive committee to arrange for a joint meeting with the A. L. A. in 1915, if such action seems desirable.

The question of affiliation with the American Library Association was discussed, and it was voted that the California Library Association accept affiliation with the American Library Association under the provisions of the A. L. A. constitution and by-laws.

ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSIONS

Representing the State Railroad Commission, Max Thelen, one of the commissioners, made the opening address on the "Regulation of public utilities." He outlined the history of the commission, and told of the laws and commissions of other states. He described the methods of handling cases and complaints, emphasizing the fact that anyone in the state may present a complaint and it will be given attention.

The part of the university in university extension was presented by Miss Nadine Crump, of the University of California, while Miss Susan T. Smith, of the State Library, discussed the libraries' part in university extension.

"Some points on the county free library law" was the subject of a talk by Miss Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer of the State Library. Mrs. Harriet C. Wadleigh, of Los Angeles, read a paper on "The relations of the county free libraries and the city libraries in California."

An illustrated lecture by Harry C. Peterson, director of the Stanford University Museum, traced the development of the moving picture from the first experiments at the Stanford farm to the present time. Dr. William E. Ritter, director of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research, spoke of the multiplication of scientific writings and suggested some ways of eliminating some of it. In "College credit for browsing," Dr. W. G. Carruth, of Stanford University, advocated provision for students to do general reading in literature, and the granting of credit for this reading.

In W. Irving Way's paper, "My friend's library," he sought to present the layman's point of view on some of the duties of a librarian. Special emphasis was laid on the value and importance of an intimate acquaintance with authoritative reference books, and an orderly system of keeping tab on minor as well as major current events. In the words of the late Henry Bradshaw, Mr. Way's friend finds what he believes to be a clear definition of the librarian's chief object in life: "My primary duty as librarian is, of course, rather to help scholars in their work to the best of my power than to pursue any favorite investigations of my own."

John S. McGroarty, author of the *Mission play*, told in a delightful way how the play came to be written and produced in spite of many discouragements. John Vance Cheney read a number of poems from his book, "At the silver gate."

There were a number of interesting discussions on library subjects, such as "Other ma-

terial than books in library service," which included the use of pictures, slides, the phonograph, and the moving picture; "Library service to schools," and "Uniform forms and blanks." Of particular importance to the libraries of the state is the proposed bond measure for additional state buildings in Sacramento, because it will provide adequate quarters for the State Library.

The trustees' section held a meeting on June 19, with the following program: "Who should buy the books, the librarian or the trustees?" by Samuel Leask; "The relation of the public library to the community," by Earl F. Drake, San Diego; "Building a library; the special collection as a reflection of local conditions," by H. L. Carnahan, Riverside; "The making and marketing of books," by Guy C. Miller, Palo Alto.

The following officers for the section were unanimously elected: President, Guy C. Miller; vice-president, Horace E. Hand. It was voted that the president be authorized at some subsequent date to select a suitable secretary.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Madame L. Haffkin-Hamburger, lecturer on library economy and secretary of the library course given at the Shaniawsky University of Moscow (the only courses of the kind given in Russia), spoke to the staff of the State Library and the students of the Summer School, July 15, on library conditions in Russia. Mme. Hamburger's talk demonstrated a surprising amount of progress among popular libraries despite adverse conditions. The talk was illustrated by a number of stereopticon views of Russian libraries. Mme. Hamburger has presented the slides to the school with the request that they be lent as occasion arises to other library schools which may desire to use them in their courses.

F. K. WALTER.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL
SUMMER SESSION

The fourth summer session at the University of Illinois Library School opened on June 22 and ended on July 31. The general plan of the course was similar to that of previous years, and attendance was restricted to persons actually holding library positions. The principal instructors were Mr. Ernest J. Reece and Miss Ethel Bond, members of the regular Library School faculty. Miss Margaret Williams and Miss Nelle U. Branch, members

of the University Library staff, were revisers and assistants. The course in children's literature was given by Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of work in the St. Louis Public Library, who visited the school in the week of July 20 and delivered five lectures. Miss Power presented the selection of children's reading and illustrated her talks by the use of type books. One lecture dealt with the administration of children's departments. Miss Anna May Price, organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, visited the school on July 24 and 25, held personal conferences with the students, and gave two lectures presenting the work of the commission and the functions of the public library.

Thirty-three students enrolled for the course. Of these twenty-seven were from Illinois, two from Kansas, one from Iowa, one from Ohio, one from Arkansas, and one from Texas. Twenty-four came from public libraries, six from college and university libraries, and three from high school libraries. Eighteen are in charge as chief librarians and the remainder are assistants. Two have master's degrees, two others have bachelor's degrees, six others have had some college work or its equivalent, and eleven others are graduates of high schools. The average salary of those working thirty hours or more per week is \$50 per month.

Altogether each student had ninety-two lecture or class periods of fifty minutes each, nearly every period presupposing two hours of preparation on the part of the student. Cataloging was given twenty-three periods; classification, eleven; reference work, eleven; book selection, thirteen; children's work, five; administration (including extension), five; mending of books, twelve; loans, two; and to each of the following one period: order, accession, binding, bookkeeping, mechanical preparation of books, public documents, serials, shelf-list, trade bibliography, statistics and reports.

The course in book selection this year included discussions of the literature of particular subjects, as follows:

Books relating to nature study, Professor Vaughan MacCaughy, of the College of Honolulu.

Books on rural life and hygiene, Miss Florence R. Curtis.

Some books on religion, the Rev. J. C. Baker.

The literature of sociology, Professor Ulysses G. Weatherly, of Indiana University.

Helpful biographies, Miss Emma Felsenthal.

Types of travel literature, Mr. Ernest J. Reece.

English fiction, Dr. Daniel K. Dodge.

The choice of books and other material relating to history, Miss Marian Leatherman.

Contemporary American novelists, Dr. Daniel K. Dodge.

The large class enrollment and the difficulty of giving the most effective class instruction to persons of unequal preparation led to a division of the class in cataloging, and it met in two sections.

No one claims that Urbana is an ideal summer resort, but in justice to the city it must be said that the weather during the session was, on the whole, very pleasant. This circumstance contributed very materially not only to the evident enjoyment of all, but also to the eagerness for work which was manifest.

LIST OF STUDENTS

In the following list of students "public library" and "Illinois" after the names of cities are omitted:

Anderson, Nita Jeannette, assistant librarian, Highland Park.

Blackwell, Mary, typist, University of Illinois Library.

Cline, Myra Diana, assistant librarian, Waverly.

Cossaart, Estella A., librarian, Chicago Heights.

Culter, Mrs. Lucy Jane, librarian, Wm. Moyer Library, Gibson City.

Fagan, Ellen, assistant, St. Charles.

Fletcher, Mabel E. B., librarian, High School, Decatur.

Forward, Mary Cornelia, librarian, Talcott Free Library, Rockton.

French, Ida Bertram, librarian, Illinois College, Jacksonville.

Gulick, Mrs. Jessie, assistant cataloger, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Hall, Mary Helen, first assistant, Carnegie Library, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Handley, Anna, librarian, Loda.

Hargrave, Kathleen, librarian, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.

Harrison, Alice Sinclair, librarian, High School, Austin, Texas.

Hatcher, Charlotte L., children's librarian, Clinton.

Hughes, Madeline, librarian, Downers Grove.

Inness, Lucy Mabel, general assistant, Galesburg.

Lanquist, Ada M., branch librarian, Chicago.

Levin, Emma, branch library assistant, Chicago.

McGehee, Hester Elizabeth, catalog typist, University of Illinois, Urbana.

McKenzie, Annie Lawrie, librarian, Highland Park.

McLaughlin, Mayme, librarian, Auburn.

Matthews, Irene Estella, librarian, High School, Dubuque.

Meeker, Grace Ruth, assistant librarian, Carnegie, Ottawa, Kansas.

Richards, Alice Mary, assistant librarian, Greenville.

Richardson, Helen, desk assistant, Oak Park.

Scott, Leota, librarian, Mitchell Carnegie Library, Harrisburg.

Simmons, Guy Andrew, librarian, Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas.

Smith, Irene, substitute, Maywood.

Vandaveer, Harriet, librarian, Greenfield.

Wandrack, Lura May, librarian, Woodstock.

Watt, Margaret Louise, librarian, Winchester.

Wedding, Mrs. Rose McNabb, librarian, Jerseyville.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER SCHOOL

The commission conducted the sixth session of its summer school in the Asbury Park Public Library, June 1 to July 3. The usual course in elementary library science was given, with special lectures by James I. Wyer, of Albany; H. W. Wilson, of White Plains; Miss Theresa Hitchler, of Brooklyn; Miss Rose Murray, of New York; John Cotton Dana, of Newark; and Miss Clara W. Hunt, of Brooklyn. Mr. Hughes, of Trenton, Miss Hinsdale and Miss Smith, of East Orange, and Miss Ball, of Newark, led a round-table discussion of administrative methods and loan-desk supplies; and Miss Maude McClelland and Mrs. Bowen, of Passaic, demonstrated the school library work of the Passaic Public Library. Dr. John Erskine, of Columbia University, talked very delightfully about "Learning to read," the last evening.

Twenty-eight students were enrolled for the entire course, fourteen more came for the week of Miss Hurt's lectures, and twenty-four others came for individual lectures. Adding to these the number of trustees, visiting librarians, and members of the commission, who came at different times, a total of ninety-four people interested in libraries visited the school during the five weeks it was in session.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER SCHOOL

The summer course in library methods of the University of California for 1914 was held from June 22 to August 1.

For three years the course has been recognized as a part of the regular summer session of the University. Credit not to exceed six units toward a university degree is given for the satisfactory completion of the entire course.

Twenty-seven students carried the full program and four took part of the work. As the class is limited, these were selected with due regard to their personal and educational qualifications and previous library experience, from a large number of applicants.

The course covered the following subjects, and included practice work and examinations: Bookbinding and mending (2 lectures); California library law (2 lectures); Cataloging and accessioning (17 lectures); Classification and shelf-listing (11 lectures); Loan systems (2 lectures); Library buildings (3 lectures); Reference work (11 lectures); Selecting and ordering books (8 lectures).

Instructors and lecturers were: Frank M. Bumstead, Edith M. Coulter, James L. Gillis, Nella J. Martin, James F. Mitchell, Mary E. Robbins.

MARY E. ROBBINS, *Director*.

Reviews

BOOKS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS. Compiled by Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, Minnesota Department of Education. (Reprinted with adaptations from the list as published by the Minnesota Department of Education.) A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1914.

This book, as it comes to our hands, is practically identical with the one published for the high school libraries of the state of Minnesota, the "adaptation" consisting merely of the omission of matter in the introduction which applies to conditions obtaining in Minnesota alone. As indicated on the title page the original book was intended for state circulation but the American Library Association, by arrangement with the Department of Education of Minnesota and the compiler, has issued a special edition intended to reach a wider public. This act alone is sufficient to secure for the little volume in question acceptance by all high school librarians, and its welcome is sure to be a cordial one.

As its compiler says in her foreword: "The titles [of the books listed] have been chosen to supplement the teaching in the schools and to provide some interesting outside reading for the high school boys and girls. The books for recreative reading have been chosen with a view to interesting the boys and girls in reading, in owning books themselves and in the use of the public library."

Very definite explanations and instructions are given for the use of the list of books chosen. The suggestions for the equipment and care of the school library are most helpful and the plan for a reading circle is one worthy of imitation. A valuable feature of the book is the explanatory note following the listing of each title. In almost every case these notes are telling, and to the point.

The system of grouping related books by classes is to be commended; it is, indeed most helpful to high school pupils in their research work. It is with pleasure that we note here the inclusion of vocational and allied subjects. Classes 170—*Conduct of life, Ethics*; 607—*Vocational guidance*; 378—*College life*; 921—*Individual biography*; 650—*Business, Communication*; 700—*Art, Photography*; 736, 740—*Wood carving, Drawing*; 680—*Manual training*, are especially suggestive. We are, however, rather surprised, in view of present interest in the woman movement and the short story, to find no groupings under these heads. The books listed under the following classes are particularly suggestive and interesting: 612—*Physiology, Hygiene, Physical Training*; 630—*Agriculture*; 640—*Household economics*; 790—*Sports*; 808.5—*Debating, Public speaking*; and 813.9—*Historical fiction*. Class 973—*American history*, is especially rich and well-chosen, as is also class 973.9—*Biography for American history course*. These two offer a most valuable bibliography for the high school student of American history. Class 815—*Oration*s, is incomplete even from the high school view point and class 793—*Indoor amusements, Amateur theatricals*, might well have been supplemented by comparison with the *Leaflets* issued by the Drama League of America. In fact under this rubric and also under class 812—*English and American drama*, a note might well have been made concerning the work of this organization and references given to its publications.

In any list of this kind each one of us will be sure to discover omissions of certain books which he considers especially fitted for inclusion, peculiarly adapted to the purpose in hand. And so we feel that we must express a little disappointment at not finding under class 170—*Conduct of life, Ethics*, Elbert Hubbard's "Message to Garcia"; under class 814—*Essays and prose miscellany*, Augustine Birrell's "Obiter Dicta," Gilbert K. Chesterton's "Varied types," and Arnold Bennett's "How to become an author." Again we note with regret the omission of De Morgan, Galsworthy, Hardy, and Arnold Bennett from class 813—*Fiction and humor*. Under class 812—*English and American drama*, while rejoicing to see

Percy MacKaye's "Jeanne d'Arc," Mrs. Peabody-Mark's "The piper," Charles Rann Kennedy's "The servant in the house," Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses" and Israel Zangwill's "Melting pot," listed, we are somewhat surprised to find such playwrights as William Vaughn Moody, Bernard Shaw, Arthur Wing Pinero, John Galsworthy and David Belasco unrepresented.

In the use of this book for home reading the teacher should always allow for a difference of taste in his pupils, remembering that,

"Talk as you will of taste, my friend, you'll find
Two of a face as soon as of a mind."

The majority of high school students will prefer fiction and adventure for their outside reading; but some boys will be more interested in the practical things of life—mechanical contrivances, inventions, business, while a very small minority occasionally will eagerly devour biography, autobiography, and such books as those listed under Class 170—*Conduct of life, Ethics*. Dr. Johnson speaks of Milton's "harsh diction, uncertain rhymes, and unpleasing numbers" while Macaulay grows enthusiastic over "the incomparable harmony" of this same poet's numbers. When the doctors disagree may we not pardon something to the high school student who "hates" the book which according to all the canons of taste he should delight in?

Let us, then, take account of native tastes in selecting our lists for outside reading, and let us by all means beware lest we ask too much of the pupils. Spontaneous reactions are what we want. A list of books, including selections from various classes, thus appealing to all tastes, may be given out. But the pupil should be allowed to choose his own books from such a list; for he balks at the prescribed in his home reading. At least fool him into believing he is having his own way here. Suggest that three or four read the same book so that material may be furnished for discussion and debate later on. A special reading club day when the teacher annihilates himself—though present in the flesh—when a pupil presides, and when discussion and debate become informal and conversational, will be far more productive than the ordinary report day on the outside reading. Each pupil may construct for himself a library shelf—he should build up at least four shelves for the home library while in the high school—he will joy in doing so if the matter of outside reading is handled in a tactful way.

The book before us is certainly adequate for the purposes its compiler had in mind when preparing it—"to supplement the teaching in

the schools and to provide some interesting outside reading for the high school boys and girls"—and will do much, we trust, in the hands of our teachers and librarians to develop a permanent interest in reading, to arouse enthusiasm for books, and to create a true library spirit in the youth of America.

SARAH E. SIMONS.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY. Staff manual, 1913. Oxford: Horace Hart, printer to the University. 150 p.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. Rules and instructions for branch librarians and assistants. 1913. 40 p.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. Rules for the guidance of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library. 1913. 62 p.

QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY. Rules for the guidance of the staff. 1912. 33 p.

For years Mr. Nicholson's annual Bodleian Staff-Calendar passed as a professional pleasantry in this country and served as the one oasis of mirth in a desert of super-serious library literature. Even the staid and sober LIBRARY JOURNAL (in the halcyon days before "The Librarian's Mother Goose" began her dubious bibliothecal utterances) vol. 29, p. 77, under the caption "Back-stairs and boys at the Bodleian" poked some delicious fun at the odd, fat little book with its gay pink cover, half its matter printed up-side-down and its meticulous and reiterated directions for doing the most trivial daily tasks. Even getting up and going to bed would take on hilarity were their every step set down in cold print with Pepysian particularity.

Mr. Nicholson's successor continues the Staff Manual, much the same in matter and style, and in this, the definitive edition (presumably distributed only within the guild) are bound the "Manual for readers" and the "Bodleian cataloguing rules" usually issued apart.

But we in America are now forever estopped from further fun at its expense for we have lately begun to do the same thing ourselves. The sincerest flattery of our imitations may not be taken lightly and there come to your reviewer this year with the familiar little pink book, similar publications from the three public libraries of Greater New York.

In these four titles the greatest university library in the world, the largest library enterprise in the world and two other considerable and highly organized public library systems confess to the wisdom, nay necessity for thus reducing to print the hundreds of petty rules for staff guidance. Mr. Nicholson and the Bodleian were right. The verdict of 300 years of experience was sound though much

of it had a queer sound when read from cold type between pink boards. Smooth and efficient library administration is the sum of countless details, often trifling in themselves, the correct doing of which can be ensured only by having them set down in black and white to be seen of the doers. If we in America have never before been thus particular in print it is because our library establishments are new, raw, unformed and groping—their customs and practices hardening slowly through much experiment and change. They can scarcely yet be called "fixed" in the sense that three centuries have fixed Bodleian practice, but in some American libraries, particularly municipal public library systems of such startling growth as those in New York City, the very rapidity of development has forced such administrative codes into existence. They will doubtless be revised frequently and substantially and the successive issues will mirror accurately and interestingly the progress of our most distinctive and notable library organism, the great city circulating system with its numerous branches.

Both the New York and Brooklyn Public Libraries find more than 300 distinct rules requisite for the guidance of their branch assistants while the smaller Queens Borough Library lists nearly 200—truly a formidable matter of memorizing and machinery which may well terrify or discourage the conscientious prospective apprentice.

J. I. W.

SEVERANCE, HENRY ORMAL. Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada. 3d ed. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Wahr, 1914 [1906, 1908]. 462 p. O.

The appearance of the third edition of any bibliography issued at private expense is in itself strong presumptive evidence of the intrinsic merits of the work. Those who have used the earlier editions of Mr. Severance's "Guide" are likely to find the latest one equally valuable. The compiler's claim to thorough revision seems supported by a comparison of the last with the preceding edition. The general plan of the work is unchanged, the first part being an alphabetical list of periodicals current at the date of compilation, and the second part a classified list. The headings in this second part are sensible and specific. One cannot help regretting the exigencies which obliged the compiler to leave the classification incomplete, for it is the indefinite title about which one usually needs to know rather than the one whose title is obvious. The limitations of scope which the compiler has set himself in this edition as compared with the attempt at relative com-

pleteness in the first edition (1906) shows the rapid growth of periodical material as well as the difficulty of assigning a great part of it to any definite class. Routine reports of corporations and institutions and public documents are generally excluded except those cases which fairly fall within the ordinary definition of periodical literature. In the case of the proceedings, bulletins, etc., of learned societies (of which only the larger and better known are included) there is no indication in most cases as to which are free, which included with membership in the society, and which have a regular subscription price. This information is so frequently useful that it is to be hoped that the compiler may include it in his next edition. Considering the high mortality among periodicals one is surprised, not that the author includes a few which have suspended publication (e.g.: *The Penn Germania*) or that the subscription prices are not always accurate (e.g.: *New York Libraries*, free only to libraries and to trustees in New York State, and 25 c. to others; or *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, now monthly, 60 c. a year) but that a list in which minute accuracy is so difficult has actually been so accurately done. Those who have found the earlier editions useful will need this revised one while practically any library with even a moderate number of periodicals regularly received will find it useful.

F. K. W.

ROBERTS, KATE LOUISE, comp. The club woman's handybook of programs and club management. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1914. 192 p. Nar. D. 75 c. net.

This little book gives in condensed form material necessary or suggestive in the formal work of women's clubs, as it has been gathered by Miss Roberts during her years of service on the staff of the Newark Free Public Library, in charge of club work. Its scope and purpose are clearly indicated in the title; but it should be also extremely useful as an aid to librarians in reference or advisory work with women's clubs. Lists of "suggested subjects" and "suggested outlines" for club programs occupy the first 20 pages, the former offering over 100 topics, the latter outlining more or less extended sub-topics under 28 study subjects. The section devoted to "programs" forms the bulk of the book, and is a piece of useful reference work, giving 16 elaborate program outlines, with detailed grouping and subdivision, and reference lists for each; the programs and reference lists on "American literature" and on "school systems" seem especially excellent, but all are creditable examples of developed topic work.

There follow brief suggestions on "How to form a club"; an alphabetic list of parliamentary definitions and terms used in club administration; compact information on "How and where to get help" with references to available booklists and other printed material; and an index to the subjects covered in the topics and bibliographical references.

H. E. H.

Librarians

BAILEY, Winnifred, of Milwaukee, has been engaged to succeed Katherine Barker as librarian of the T. B. Scott Free Library, of Merrill, Wis., and will assume her duties the first week in September. Miss Bailey has attended the library school at Madison, and for the past two years has been the librarian at Wauwatosa. Miss Barker goes to Astoria, Wash.

BLISS, Richard, librarian at the Redwood Library on Bellevue avenue, Newport, retired on Aug. 1 on half pay. Mr. Bliss will have the title of librarian emeritus, in recognition of his long and faithful service.

BRADFORD, Mrs. Frank, librarian at the Barrington (R. I.) Public Library, celebrated her twenty-fifth year as librarian on August 11. An informal reception in her honor was held at the library.

CLAYTON, H. V., law librarian at the State Library, Topeka, Kan., has prepared a useful index of the proceedings of the Kansas State Bar Association, 1886-1913. It is printed as an appendix to the 1913 proceedings, and also as a separate.

COBB, Gertrude, who for the last two years has been in charge of the library at Janesville, Wis., has resigned. Her place will be filled by Miss Mary Egan, of Green Bay, librarian at Marshfield for the last year.

CONNER, Elizabeth, of Two Harbors, Minn., has been appointed librarian of the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, S. D., in place of Miss Ruth King, resigned.

CONNORS, Miss L. E., has resigned her position as librarian of the Heermance Memorial Library in Coxsackie, N. Y., to accept a similar one at her home in Washington. Her place has been filled by Miss E. C. Johnson, of Boston, Mass.

COOK, Ella B., of Trenton, has been appointed branch librarian of the Trenton Free Public Library, as the successor to Miss Helen L. Diverty. Miss Cook stood first on the eligible list as the result of a recent civil service examination. She is a graduate of the

State Model and Normal Schools and of the Pratt Institute Library School, and has taken several university summer courses, besides having had considerable experience both in teaching and in library work.

COWLEY, Amy, of Ligonier, Indiana, a graduate of Northwestern University and of New York State Library School at Albany, has been elected librarian of the Hutchinson (Kan.) Public Library and began her work August 15.

DURKEE, Florence E., New York State Library School, '13-'14, has gone to the John Crerar Library, Chicago, as temporary assistant.

FLOWER, Gretchen, formerly head of the children's department in the State Normal School Library at Emporia, Kansas, has resigned to accept the librarianship of the College of Emporia, at Emporia, Kansas. She begins her new work in September, in the Anderson Memorial Library building, given to the college by Mr. Carnegie in memory of the help received by the young iron-worker from Colonel Anderson, in Mr. Carnegie's early Pittsburgh days. Later Colonel Anderson was a trustee of the College of Emporia.

HARTWELL, Dr. Edward M., secretary of the statistics department of the city of Boston, has been named as the head of the new business branch of the Boston Public Library, to be known as the City Hall branch and to be established in the room formerly occupied by the board of aldermen in the city hall.

HAWES, Clara S., N. Y. S. L. S. 1894, has been appointed cataloger in the Missionary Research Library, 13 W. 18th Street, New York City.

HEALY, Miss M., has been appointed chief of the catalog department of the San Francisco Public Library, and Miss Annette Windele has been made chief of the order department.

HYDE, Mary E., who has been in charge of the cataloging department of the San Francisco Public Library for the past five years, has resigned to accept a position as instructor in library science at Simmons College Library School.

JILLSON, William E., of Ripon, Wis., W. L. S. 1912, is at present reorganizing the Grafton Hall (Fond du Lac, Wis.) Junior College Library. Mr. Jillson arranged an exhibition of circulars and catalogs of the labor-saving devices shown in Washington, which he displayed both in Ripon and in Fond du Lac for the benefit of the business men.

KEMLER, Harry F., of Trenton, has been appointed assistant in charge of the new legislative reference department of the New Jersey State Library.

KING, Ruth, who has been for the past year the librarian of the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, S. D., has been appointed in charge of the children's department of the Butte (Mont.) Public Library.

LEWIS, Sarah Virginia, has resigned her position as librarian of the Allentown (Pa.) Public Library. Miss Lewis has accepted the position of librarian in a branch of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

MCGREGOR, Mary, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Nellie Rutherford, who has been librarian of the Gouverneur Library of Watertown, N. Y., for four years. Miss Rutherford will continue library work but will remove to a larger field.

PORTER, Minnie, has been appointed to succeed Mrs. E. A. Call as librarian of the Pittsfield (Me.) Public Library.

RANKIN, Mrs. C. C., librarian of the Newark (O.) Public Library, has resigned her position and will join her son in Evanston, Ill.

REESE, Mrs. Neva, who has been assistant librarian in the Newark (O.) Public Library, has been made librarian in place of Mrs. C. C. Rankin, resigned.

RICHARDSON, Mary C., N. Y. S. L. S. 1910-11, took a temporary position for July and August in the Minneapolis Public Library.

ROY, Myrtle I., for almost two years first assistant in the Free Public Library of Summit, N. J., has resigned that position to become librarian of the Davenport Memorial Library of Bath, N. Y.

SOMERVILLE, Evelyn, Drexel 1914, has accepted a position as assistant in the Public Library of Cleveland, O.

STEPTOE, Elizabeth W., Drexel 1914, has accepted a position as cataloger at the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia.

WARD, Annette Persis, who for five and a half years has been librarian of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and who reorganized the library during that time, resigned Sept. 1. Miss Ward expects to leave Cleveland, and before locating again plans to spend a few months in rest and travel. Her library has been given to the Granville (O.) Library as a memorial to her grandmother, Mrs. Persis Follett Parker, and her mother, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Parker Ward. Letters may be sent to Miss Ward in care of her brother, Mr. H. P. Ward, 225 North Fourth street, Columbus, O.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

The *Library Association Record* for May contains an article by Ethel S. Fegan, librarian of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, entitled "Some American libraries," in which she records her impressions of American libraries as seen in a tour lasting only a little over three weeks. The Library of Congress and the public libraries of New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Chicago receive special comment, and some interesting comparisons of American and English library methods are made.

New England

MAINE

Auburn P. L. Annie Prescott, lbn. (23d annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 1, 1914.) Accessions 927; total 18,748. New registration 687; total 7756. Circulation 54,999. Receipts \$3,552.20; expenditures \$3,136.69, including salaries \$1,486.20, books \$889.44, binding \$73.21, newspapers and periodicals \$83.40.

Bingham. The town of Bingham is a beneficiary of the will of the late Mrs. Lillian Washburn, widow of Henry Washburn, to the amount of \$1,000 toward a public library, provided that it is built within 15 years and costs not less than \$5,000.

Brunswick. Bowdoin College L. George T. Little, lbn. (31st annual rpt.—yr. ending May 1, 1914.) Accessions 3129 (books purchased averaged \$1.30 per volume); total number of volumes (including the Medical School Library), 108,518. Circulation for use outside the building 7511. Receipts \$6,861; expenditures \$6861, including \$2919 for books, \$665 for periodicals and serials, and \$406 for binding. The librarian's salary is not included in the budget. Among the gifts of the year were the complete works of Kate Douglas Wiggin, who received the doctorate of letters from Bowdoin in 1904. This collection of over eighty volumes contains copies of the various editions issued in this country and abroad, the numerous translations into French, German, Polish, Danish, Dutch, Swedish, Roumanian and Japanese, partly volumes in Braille prepared for the use of the blind, and the manuscript of "Daughters of Zion." Some of the rarer issues are now out of print and not available through the ordinary channels. It is proposed to place this collection in a case of its own in the alumni room.

Buxton. By the will of the late Andrew L. Berry, a lot of land has been bequeathed to the town for a library site, and he makes the request that it be called the "Berry Library." Under certain limitations he bequeaths the sum of \$5,000 for the Berry Library building, \$1,000 for books for the library and \$3,000 if so much be left of the estate, for the care of the building. Mr. Berry's estate is estimated at \$15,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin F. P. L. Adria A. Hutchinson, lbn. (21st annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 320; total 8210. Circulation 25,217. Total registration 3,976. Receipts \$2,297.19; expenditures \$2,090.88, including salaries \$740.25, books and periodicals \$356.81.

Rochester P. L. Lillian E. Parshley, lbn. (20th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 522; total number of volumes 16,466. Circulation 56,114. New registration 440; total registration 5858. Receipts \$3,866.80; expenditures \$3,840.53.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amesbury P. L. Alice C. Follanshee, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 550; total 15,017. Circulation 45,566. Total registration 1931.

Attleborough P. L. Eugenia M. Henry, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1267; total 16,534. Circulation 58,573. New registration 739; total 6494. Receipts \$7,204.70; expenditures \$7,149.18, including salaries \$3,351, books and periodicals \$1,800.04, binding \$264.09.

Beverly P. L. Martha P. Smith, lbn. (58th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1496; total 37,721. Circulation 98,433. Total registration 3202. Receipts \$8,736.91; expenditures \$8,735.01, including \$3,779.83 for salaries, \$1,790.38 for books and periodicals, and \$373.98 for printing and binding.

Boston. John Singer Sargent is completing the long awaited new set of mural paintings for the Boston Public Library at his studio in London. Two commissions cover the work which Mr. Sargent is doing for Boston. For the city's order he is completing some relatively unimportant panels for use at the end of the gallery opposite to that where the paintings of the Hebrew prophets are placed. The subjects at this opposite end of the gallery deal with the doctrine of the Trinity. The important part of Mr. Sargent's present work, however, is a series of large paintings to decorate the long western wall of this gallery.

The tentative sketches for these panels are reported to illustrate the important steps in the humanitarian development of mankind.

Northampton. Forbes L. Joseph L. Harrison, lbn. (19th annual rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Accessions of books 3258, pictures 89, music (including 6 graphophone records) 269; total number of books 122,229, pictures 100,445, music 10,537. New registration 826; total 6371. Circulation 86,842. Receipts, aid fund \$10,890.46, book fund 19,353.25, total \$30,243.71. Expenditures, salaries \$7,497.73, books, magazines, pictures, binding, etc., \$10,108.09.

Salem P. L. Gardner M. Jones, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—Dec. 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2364; total number of volumes 60,315. Circulation 144,085; 76 per cent. fiction. New registration 2673. Receipts \$54,783.79; expenditures, \$27,300.49.

Shelburne Falls. The new Pratt Memorial Library, which is a gift to the town of Shelburne from Francis R. Pratt of Greenfield, is now completed and plans are being made for the dedication which is to take place in a few weeks. The building is located at the corner of Bridge and Main streets, the sides facing the streets being alike. The material is Roman brick, with limestone trimmings. The building is unusual in form, the idea having been worked out to fit the lot by W. H. and Henry McLean of Boston. The general shape is that of a quarter of a circle, with the entrance at the angle of the two streets. The angle swells out into a circular form, which serves as a delivery room, 20 feet in diameter. This portion of the building is surmounted by a dome which is copper covered. The rest of the roof is tiled. The building spreads out in fan shape, with a reading room for adults 30 by 16 on the Main street side and a children's room 20 by 16 feet and a librarian's room 10 by 9 feet on the Bridge street side. Between, in the fan-shaped space, is the stack room, with radiating stacks to accommodate 39,000 volumes. The inside finish of the principal rooms is mahogany. The stack room and librarian's room are in birch. There are fireplaces in the librarian's room and in the reading rooms. The basement provides ample storage facilities. The 12,000 volumes in the Arms Library will be moved into the new building immediately after the dedication.

Somerville P. L. Drew B. Hall, lbn. (41st annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 8761; total number of volumes 109,236. Circulation 407,617. New registration 3662; total 11,175. Expenditures for books \$7,756.07 (also \$933.36 for income of special funds); music \$172.78;

periodicals \$1,310.77; binding \$1,641.36; salaries \$21,822.44.

The report contains pictures and plans of the new building and the report of the opening exercises at the latter, Dec. 17.

CONNECTICUT

Branford. Blackstone Memorial L. Charles N. Baxter, lbn. (18th rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accessions 1281; total number of volumes in library 31,708. Circulation 72,651. New registration 354, total 2588.

Bridgeport. To create two branches of the Bridgeport Public Library the Carnegie Corporation of New York offers to give \$50,000; to obtain this money the city must provide the sites for the two library branches, guarantee \$5,000 per year for their maintenance, and also submit the plans for the buildings for the approval of the members of the corporation before they are accepted. One of the conditions of the acceptance of the money from the Carnegie corporation is that Mr. Carnegie's name shall not appear on either of the buildings, nor be connected with them in any way.

New Britain Institute. Anna G. Rockwell, lbn. (60th annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1914.) Accessions 8867; total number of volumes, about 48,400. Circulation of books 175,012, and of mounted pictures 5824. New registration 1985. Receipts \$17,977.52; expenditures \$17,838.77, of which \$972.93 went for printing and binding, \$380.05 for newspapers and periodicals, \$6,598.80 for books, and \$5,234.67 for salaries.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Falconer. The new public library building was opened officially on August 1 with about 600 volumes.

New York City. A bronze tablet in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman and "in recognition of the important collection of shorthand literature in the New York Public Library" was unveiled in the public catalog room of the central building of the library on June 20. The tablet was presented by the Isaac Pitman Shorthand Writers' Association of New York.

New York City. The estate of William Augustus Spencer, who lost his life on the Titanic, is appraised at \$2,218,650. With the exception of a \$50,000 bequest, Mr. Spencer's widow has a life interest in the property, which at her death is to be equally divided between the New York Public Library and a

nephew of Mr. Spencer. Mr. Spencer's collection of fine books in modern French bindings has already been received and cataloged by the library.

New York City. The New York Public Library has received from the Central Park Observatory, a collection of 2390 volumes, 7241 pamphlets, 312 circulars, 734 maps, 10 letters, 165 charts and 2 blue prints. The material consists of books and scientific reports on meteorology and terrestrial magnetism. It includes a large number of books sent to Dr. Daniel Draper during his long and distinguished service as director of the Central Park Observatory, from 1868 to 1911. With this notable addition, the collection of material on meteorology in The New York Public Library becomes the second in this country, being exceeded in importance only by that in the Library of the United States Weather Bureau in Washington.

Rochester. A new branch of the Public Library will be opened early in September, occupying rooms that have been used by two stores. A feature of the branch will be the use of the display windows, to advertise the value of right reading and to bring to the attention of the book explorer the books that ought to be read.

Rochester P. L. William F. Yust, lbn. (2d annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 17,279; total number of volumes 38,321. Circulation 274,372. Receipts \$36,000; expenditures, books \$13,170.03, including \$267 for periodicals; salaries \$13,355.52.

Rochester has no central building as yet, but has started with a system of branch libraries and distributing stations. The year covered in the report is the first full year of its existence. Some of the most important results are here summarized.

The Exposition Park branch was kept open every day including Sundays and all holidays; the Genesee branch was opened to the public October 1 in rented quarters; a sub-branch was opened at School 9 in a portable building erected for the purpose; books are ready for a second sub-branch in the new building of School 24; 21 deposit stations were established in various sections of the city; organization of the work with schools which was begun last year was extended and the plan thoroughly tested; a prominent part was taken by the library in the child welfare exhibit; and a collection of public documents was started.

Rome. At a special meeting of the trustees of the Jervis Library a resolution was adopted accepting the \$1,500 left to the association

by the late Dr. C. C. Reid. The money was left to be used for the establishment of a picture gallery at the library.

Skaneateles P. L. Lydia A. Cobane, lbn. (37th annual rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1914.) Accessions 460; total 14,864. Circulation 13,753. Receipts \$1,972.18; expenditures \$1,906.19, including salaries \$862, books \$193.25, magazines and newspapers \$127.75, and binding \$24.80.

NEW JERSEY

During the last session of the legislature, the school library law was so amended that in the future the supervision of school libraries will be in the hands of the State Library Commission, and all warrants for state school library funds must be drawn on the order of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, instead of the Commissioner of Education as heretofore. A committee representing the State Board of Education and the Public Library Commission is now engaged in drawing up rules, regulations, and suggestions for the care and administration of school libraries. These will be printed in pamphlet form and a copy sent to each public library and each public school in the state.

Atlantic City P. L. Alvaretta P. Abbott, lbn. (12th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 3951; total 28,398. Circulation of books, 156,858; of pictures from teachers' room 4622. New registration 2382. Receipts \$18,615.19; expenditures \$16,802.19, including books \$4,253.49, rebinding \$685.05, and salaries \$8,901.50.

Bayonne. The \$30,000 addition, for which Mr. Carnegie furnished the funds, will be ready for occupancy in October. Among the special features of the remodeled building is a lecture room equipped for "movies." A municipal room and a high school reference room are planned, as both the high school and the city hall are within two blocks of the library.

Dover. The Carnegie Corporation has offered the city \$20,000 for a Carnegie library, on the usual terms.

Dover F. P. L. Martha A. Burnet, lbn. (9th annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 495. Circulation 23,177. New registration 400; total 4383. Receipts \$4,705.76; expenditures \$2,332.41, including books \$481.20 and salaries \$1,117.

East Orange. Mayor Julian A. Gregory has received a letter from Secretary James Bertram of the Carnegie Corporation agreeing to give the city \$40,000 for the addition to the

free library. The only condition imposed is that written assurance be given that the city owns the site of the proposed addition without incumbrance and that the requisite ten per cent. of the gift shall be raised every year for the maintenance of the institution.

Hackensack. The headquarters of the Bergen County Farm Demonstration Bureau are in Hackensack. The librarian there has taken advantage of this opportunity to get in touch with the agricultural interests of the county. She has joined one of the granges, attends the meetings of the Board of Farm Demonstration, has placed in the office of the man in charge of the Demonstration Bureau lists of books that can be gotten from her library, has placed a collection of books there to bring to the attention of farmers who visit the bureau the resources of the library, and is in many ways trying to make known library resources in Bergen county.

Montclair. Work on the new branch building in Upper Montclair is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the building will be completed some time in October. The approximate cost of the building is estimated at \$33,000.

New Brunswick F. P. L. Cornelia A. See, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1040. Circulation 66,753. New registration 690. Receipts \$6,403.01; disbursements, \$6,206.22, including salaries \$3,183.33, books \$508.74, newspapers and periodicals \$296.56, and binding and covers \$271.36.

Plainfield P. L. Florence M. Bowman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 1633; total 50,693. Circulation 90,627; adult 68,456, juvenile 22,171; 65+ per cent. adult fiction. Registration 4331. 3352 volumes circulated through sub-stations, 5169 through school libraries, 2387 music scores, 1518 from the scientific department, 137 from the department of Americana, 5777 from the duplicate-pay collection. Beginning in October, the library opened its adult circulating department on Sundays and holidays from 2 to 6 p. m., and 1413 volumes were circulated during the eight months. Receipts \$12,604.07; expenses \$3,358.12 (salaries \$4,739.48; books \$1,647.55; periodicals \$775.73, and binding \$356.75.)

The library has an endowed scientific department numbering 9238 volumes; an endowed department of Americana numbering 1076; 1916 music scores for circulation; and a law library numbering 1850 volumes.

PENNSYLVANIA

Braddock. Carnegie F. L. George H. Lamb, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—1913.) Acces-

sions 6839; total 62,986. Circulation 348,850. A re-registration of all the library's patrons was made during the year, showing a total of 9669. No financial report is given.

The report includes a summary of the year's work of the Carnegie Club, in which 3896 members paid \$4,003 in membership dues. In addition 10,907 non-members paid 25 cents each, for single baths. The number of baths given aggregated 68,133, being 1310 for each week, or 218 for each day the club was open. The club also maintained 549 gymnasium classes, with an aggregate attendance of 13,514. Besides these activities 19,000 games were played on the bowling alleys, and ten gala events and water meets were held in the swimming pool. In educational work, three classes in English, for men of different grades of proficiency, were conducted three evenings each week, making a total of 181 classes with an attendance of 3010. A new lounging room was constructed which was much appreciated. It is estimated that 151,000 people used the club during the year, an increase of about 17,000.

The report also includes "Twenty-five years of library history," a survey of library progress in all its phases since this library opened its doors; correspondence between the librarian and the librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, relative to the question as to which institution could rightly be called "the first Carnegie Library"; and some interesting tables, especially one showing relative amount of work done and cost of same in thirty-five large libraries of the United States.

Downington. The new library building was opened to the public July 30.

Philadelphia. Teachers' Institute L. Anna E. Lindsay, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 531; total number of volumes 20,976. No record of registration or circulation is included in the report.

DELAWARE

Wilmington Institute F. L. Arthur L. Bailey, lbn. (20th annual rpt.—1913-14.) Accessions 1576; total 79,237. Circulation 249,178. New registration 274; total 15,541. Receipts \$26,365.06; expenditures \$24,460.74, which include \$3,788.84 for books, \$817.45 for periodicals, \$906.18 for binding, and \$11,998.21 for salaries.

The plan of delivering books by messenger at a charge of 5 cents a volume, inaugurated Jan. 1, has not been used as much as expected. On rainy days it pays for itself, but on other days its use is comparatively slight.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L. Bernard C. Steiner, lbn. (28th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions total 307,540. Circulation 621,924. New registration 9802; total 40,604. Expenditures \$93,945.12, including books \$15,955.01, periodicals \$2,313.91, binding \$3,759.07, printing \$633.89, and salaries \$51,422.71.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. An examination for "Scientific assistant in library science" in the Department of Agriculture Library will be held by the Civil Service Commission on October 14, 1914. The subjects of the examination and the relative weights of the subjects on the scale of 100 are: Arithmetic, 10; Report writing, 10; Library science, 30; Thesis, 15; Education, training and experience, 35. The subject of library science consists of questions on library economy, including cataloging, classification, book ordering, loan systems, reference work and bibliography, especially bibliographies of sciences that pertain to agriculture. Qualified persons, are urged to enter this examination, as difficulty has been experienced in securing eligibles. The usual entrance salary ranges from \$840 to \$1,000 a year. When writing to the Civil Service Commission for further information and for the necessary forms to be filled out, applicants should state specifically that they wish to take the examination for "Scientific assistant in library science, Department of Agriculture."

The South

VIRGINIA

Virginia State L. H. R. McIlwaine, lbn. (10th annual rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1913.) Accessions 7694; total number of volumes 98,997. In addition about 700,000 manuscripts were deposited in the library by the auditor of public accounts, which were arranged for accessioning in 13,683 bundles. There were 28,871 visitors to the library; 22,005 books were used in the building and 7917 were issued for home use. The traveling library department contains 11,517 books, and circulated 12,670 volumes during the year. Receipts were \$5,227.84, and disbursements \$5,112.48. In the department of serials \$353.50 were spent on binding periodicals and \$234.40 in binding and re-pairing books.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte. The sum of \$15,000 has been promised by the Carnegie Corporation for an addition to the Carnegie Library in this city.

GEORGIA

Milledgeville. A new library has been established at the prison farm here. A librarian has been appointed and donations of books are solicited.

KENTUCKY

The second biennial report of the Kentucky Library Commission, in addition to a summary of its own work, states concisely the library conditions of the state. There are now in the state 41 public libraries; 17 college and special libraries; and book collections, mostly inadequate, in 2638 of the 7588 grade common schools, and in 148 of the 176 city schools. Not one of the state prisons has an adequate library, and only one of the four state hospitals has a good library. The Kentucky School for the Deaf and the Kentucky Institute for the Blind have commendable libraries. Ninety-one counties have some kind of library, but 48 have only traveling libraries from the Library Commission. Of the 41 public libraries in the state 13 are free and are wholly or partly supported by taxation; 11 are free and are supported by clubs, associations, etc.; 17 are subscription libraries, one of which will soon be converted into a free public library supported by tax. The commission has been represented at various state and local meetings of women's clubs, farmers' institutes, teachers and school superintendents. Traveling libraries have been exhibited at state fairs, club meetings, institutes, and the Child Welfare Exhibit at Louisville. Circular letters have been sent out to places without library facilities, lists compiled, and pamphlets and leaflets issued. The traveling library office sent out 217 libraries totalling 11,874 volumes. The report includes sketches of all the public libraries in the state, with a statement of resources and the names of the librarians, and the text of the Kentucky library laws.

Louisville. Separate staff rooms for the assistants and pages in the main library building have recently been installed.

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. The court of civil appeals has rendered a decision in the friendly suit brought to test the legality of the transfer of the Lawson-McGhee Library to the city, and holds that the transfer is valid.

ALABAMA

Montgomery. On Monday, July 20, the Alabama Sunday School Association opened its new and enlarged library department with Miss Maude Shaw, of Montgomery, in charge.

This library of books on Sunday school work and methods is said to be the largest and most complete of its kind in America. It includes eleven departments, covering, respectively, the Bible, the Sunday school, the superintendent and his work, the teacher and his work, child study and psychology, the elementary division, the secondary division, the adult division, missions, temperance, and evangelism. A tentative beginning was made last fall but the demand for books from all sections of the state was so great that it was impossible to carry it on further without greatly increasing the size of the library and extending its ability, and the formal opening was therefore postponed. General Secretary Leon C. Palmer states that the facilities of the library now are fully adequate to meet all possible demands and Sunday school workers of all denominations throughout Alabama are invited to make free use of this library. Books will be loaned to any Sunday school workers upon request, free of charge. Library catalogs and full particulars may be obtained by addressing Leon C. Palmer, General Secretary, or Miss Maude Shaw, Librarian, Alabama Sunday School Association, 525-527 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Allegan P. L. Lenora E. Porter, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 9, 1914.) Accessions 507; total 6803. Circulation 27,123. New registration 295; total 1625. Receipts \$1,314.29; expenditures \$1,289.46, including salary \$500. books \$265.33, magazines \$59.

Grand Rapids P. L. Samuel H. Ranck, lbn. (42d annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 9332; total number of volumes 131,484. Circulation 280,771. Total number of readers in Ryerson building and branches, 291,586. New registration 1071; total 23,135. Total expenditures \$49,162.76, including librarians' salaries \$25,744.21, printing \$1,160.28, binding \$1,333.10, books \$9,340.87, and periodical subscriptions \$2,197.70.

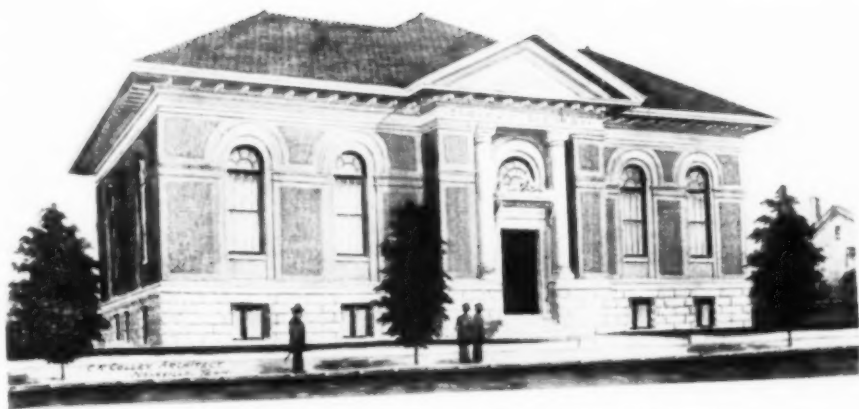
Three new branches have been authorized for three new school buildings, and provision is made for more in plans of three other buildings. A bequest of \$1,000 established the Frederick P. Wilcox fund for the purchase of reference books, to be used in the social sciences. For several years the board has set aside \$400 each year for books on furniture, and a very fine collection is the result. Ninety lectures have been given in the Ryerson building and the branches, with a total

attendance of 17,433. Sixty-three reading lists of books on the subject of these lectures were prepared, and 63,000 copies printed. Most of the placards announcing the lectures were printed at the Truant School Press, the only cost to the library being for stock. With the inauguration of the printers' apprentice class at the Junior High School the library expects to have a large part of its printing done by this school, under a similar arrangement.

OHIO

Cincinnati. The Hotel Sinton has installed a library of 1,500 volumes in the reading room on the second floor of the hotel. The Sinton is the second hotel in this country to take such a progressive step, the first being the Touraine in Boston, Mass. It is planned to have a young woman in charge of the library. Cards such as are used in every library will contain the name, address and room number of the applicant guest. Upon signing the card the guest may take the book free of charge, and the only obligation placed upon him is that it be returned to the library. Handsome catalogs bearing the crest of the hotel in gold and red have been placed in each room of the hotel.

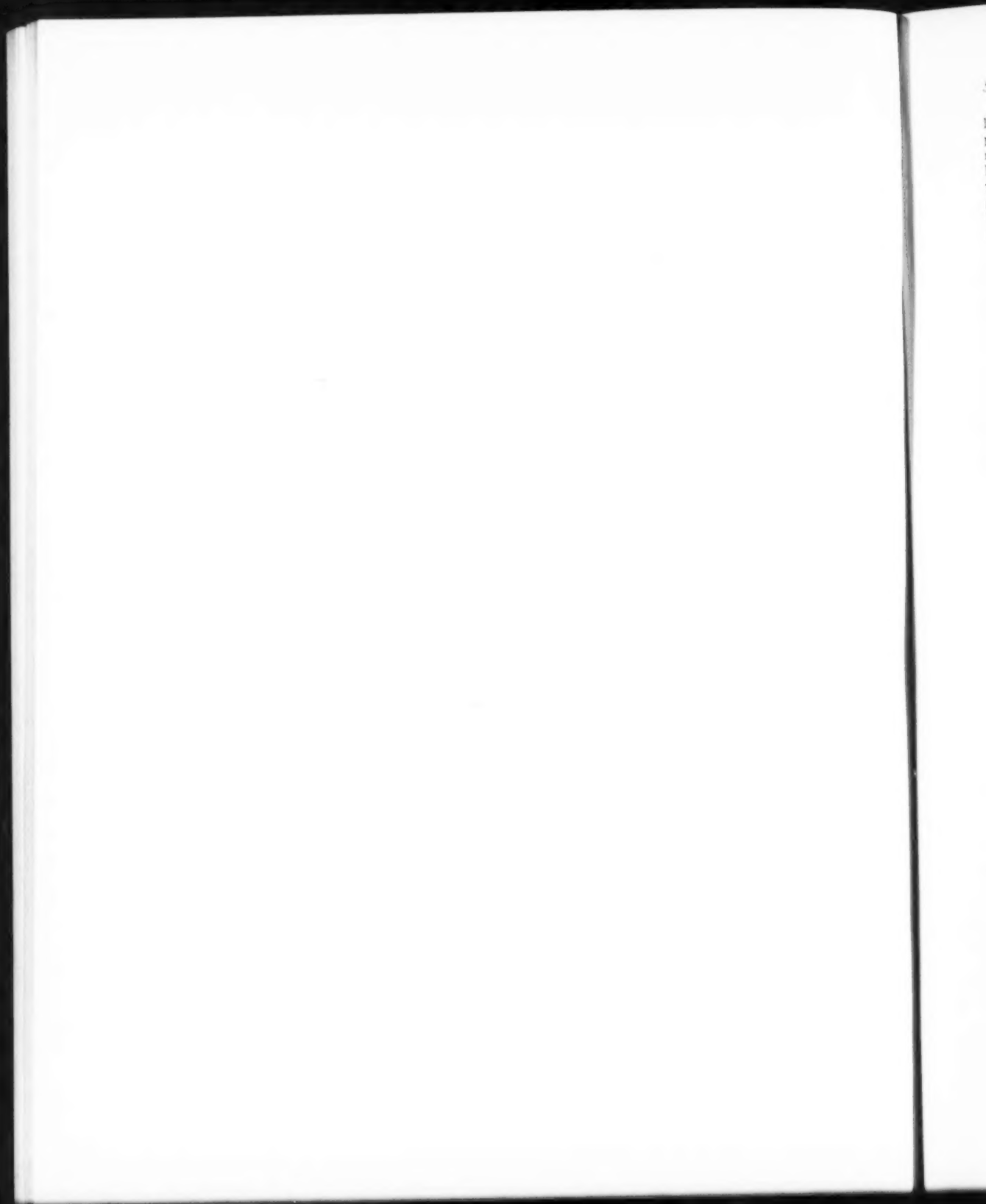
Cleveland. The Cleveland Public Library has opened two large branches in 1914: Alta branch, opened February 10, and Quincy branch, opened May 22. Quincy, the tenth Carnegie branch in the system, is located on the east side of East 79th street, a few blocks south of Euclid avenue. The building, 88 feet wide by 55 feet long, is constructed in the simplest style of rectangular, branch-library architecture—one story and basement, with circulating desk in an entrance corridor dividing the main floor space into adult reading and reference room and children's department. Quincy like most of the large and small branches of the system serves a mixed American and foreign public. As yet the American element predominates, but there are permanent German and Bohemian settlements and Hungarians are settling in the district in large numbers. The new library is distinguished perhaps for the convenience and homelikeness of its equipment and furnishings, only exceeding the other branches in this respect, however, because it happens to have been the latest opened and has profited by the experiments tried in the others, with additional improvements. The platform window settle for the little children, the little ingle-nook book cases, the special exhibit book racks with ledges and the slant-topped reading tables for two or three children, are the newest features. The last mentioned are specially planned to



NASHVILLE'S NEW NORTH BRANCH, WHICH WAS OPENED LAST SPRING



THE QUEEN ANNE BRANCH OF THE SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, OPENED IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR



hold the child's book at a proper angle and prevent him from reading with the light directly in his eyes, but their additional and perhaps their chief recommendation in the eyes of the children's room staff is that the children greatly enjoy using them and they tend to break up the noisy, restless groups which gather around the larger tables.

Alta branch is located in what is known as "Little Italy," a teeming Italian quarter in a little pocket of land between the aristocratic Cleveland Heights on the south and Euclid avenue on the north. The Alta Settlement has a gymnasium and swimming pool in the large building and the library has the usual departments, suited somewhat in arrangement to the double uses of the building. Later in the year both agencies hope to co-operate in opening a basement reading room with newspapers, periodicals, and perhaps some Italian books for the use of the older men and boys, the purpose being both to relieve the strain on the library reading and children's rooms and to give a place where more sociability and freedom of action can be permitted to a large class who are restless and not studiously inclined.

INDIANA

Evanston P. L. Ethel F. McCollough, lbn. (1st annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions, 4408; total number of volumes, 9935. Registration, 5334. Circulation, 79,976. Receipts, \$20,398.78; expenditures, \$19,244.56, including books, \$6,790.00, and salaries, \$6413.

The library is housed in two buildings, one on the east side and one on the west side of the city. They were formally opened Jan. 1, 1913. Until the end of June the library was open only from 1 to 6 and 7 to 9 p. m., and from 2 to 6 on Sundays and holidays. Since July 1, Sunday and holiday hours are the same, but on other days the library has been open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Three deposit stations have been opened in schools. Considerable reference work, considering the smallness of the book collections, has been done, and many reading lists have been compiled both for clubs and for individuals. The lecture rooms have been frequently used, and several exhibits held. On Dec. 29 Library Day was celebrated, with the hope of making it an annual occurrence. The children registered number 2823, and the need of a trained children's librarian is felt.

ILLINOIS

Aledo. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Mercer Township Free Public Library, a site was selected for the location of the library building. The site is on the corner of College avenue and Eighth

street, and is only to be purchased in case it meets with the approval of the Carnegie Corporation in New York.

Chicago. John Crerar L. Clement W. Andrews, lbn. (19th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions, 14,609 volumes and 11,426 pamphlets; total number of volumes, 322,049, and pamphlets 105,280. Total number of visitors was 154,834. Calls for books numbered 142,262, and for periodicals 17,784, while 4,018 persons were admitted to the stacks. Of the expenditures \$59,094.75 went for salaries, \$6,145.31 for printing, \$10,854.35 for binding, \$23,670.50 for books, and \$10,662.23 for periodicals.

A fire in the supply room in November caused a loss of some \$6000, and by the destruction of binding and other records seriously hindered routine work. Of the printed cards prepared by the library, 211,560 have been distributed to depository libraries and also as gifts, sales, or exchanges. The experiment of using printed cards from the Royal Library of Berlin was found unsatisfactory. While the selection at Berlin was made with care it was found that differences in headings made some cards of no use, while others came too long after the books had been received. In addition to its usual map accessions, the library bought the collection of nearly 6000 maps made by the late Emile Levasseur. The library joined with others in securing the services of Dr. Lichtenstein, librarian of Northwestern University, in buying books in South America, and some large collections were purchased.

Decatur F. P. L. Alice G. Evans, lbn. (39th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions, net, 723; total number of volumes, 34,728. Circulation, 110,298.

The North West

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. As a result of the competitive examination, June 11, five were admitted to the apprentice class recently established. The class has now completed the summer library course at the State University and has begun its work in the library.

St. Paul. The gift of \$75,000 by the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of three branch library buildings in St. Paul has been accepted by the city council. A branch library has been established in Hamline Park, in conjunction with the Post Office sub-station. The rooms are provided by the Hamline Mothers' Club. The post office attendant is in charge of the branch. The library numbers 942 volumes.

IOWA

Waterloo P. L. Fanny Duren, lbn. (10th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions, 1341; total number of volumes, 22,052. Circulation, 97,962. New registration, 1304; total, 8226. Receipts, \$12,874.90; expenditures, \$10,737.39, including books, \$1771.49; periodicals, \$388.44; binding, \$460.96, and salaries of staff, \$4984.93.

MONTANA

Butte. The newly organized juvenile department of the Butte Free Public Library, under the direction of Miss Ruth King, has held weekly story hours in Columbia Gardens during the summer.

NEBRASKA

Omaha. A collection of about 600 volumes, including many books on history and engineering, the property of the late Charles Turner, of this city, has been given to the Public Library.

The South West

MISSOURI

St. Louis. A St. Louis woman, whose name is withheld, has offered to contribute \$1,000 to the Catholic Free Library, provided it has 1,000 members by January. There are now 350 members. The \$1,000 would go toward a reading-room and the purchase of more books.

St. Louis. The *Monthly Bulletin* of the Public Library for June contained a list of 105 organizations that meet regularly in library buildings in the city. Many other organizations not included in the list meet irregularly in library buildings, and there are many meetings held for some temporary purpose by unorganized bodies. The list of those holding regular meetings includes organizations civic and patriotic, educational and literary, industrial, military, musical, outdoor, political, religious, social, and those devoted to social service. The date of organization, membership, and general purpose of each group is given, together with a list of officers.

St. Louis P. L. Arthur E. Bostwick, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1914.) Accessions, 33,582 (net increase, 9421); total number of volumes, 385,146. Circulation, 1,535,170. New registration, 21,827; re-registration 11,929; total number of cards in force, 95,351. Receipts, \$255,582.65; expenditures for maintenance, \$224,094.57, including \$136,474.89 for salaries and \$51,198.94 for books, periodicals and binding.

The staff this year, including members of the training class, now numbers 242 persons (94 men and 148 women). Since Feb. 1, afternoon

tea has been served members of the central staff between 3.30 and 4.30, each member being allowed ten minutes for this refreshment.

The library bindery was started in January, 1913. Actual work of binding began late in the month with two men and two women at work. There are now fifteen on the force. The total cost of equipment for the bindery was \$587.40. The present output exceeds 200 volumes per month, and soon the library bindery expects to be able to handle all the work.

Former methods of publishing have been continued in the holding of a holiday exhibit of books at Christmas, and of other exhibits on special subjects throughout the year; in the monthly "visitors' nights"; in the co-operative preparation of a poster calling attention to the Public Library, City Art Museum, and Missouri Botanical Garden, under the heading, "Places of interest"; and in the contribution of \$300, together with pictures, charts, etc., to the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig.

For the first time the *Monthly Bulletin* has been issued regularly, and new editions of "Books I like," "Information for those desirous of entering the library staff," and "Information for readers," have appeared.

The various buildings have 15 rooms suitable for meetings, and in these 3282 gatherings were held during the year. The use of school buildings has now been extended to all legitimate organizations, and the effect of this on the use of library rooms will be interesting to follow.

A training class of 16 was graduated on June 13, 1913, and in September another class of 17 was enrolled, of whom 15 completed the course in June, 1914.

The recorded use of reference rooms was 195,390, a gain of 33,517. A collection of postal cards of American localities has been begun, and already includes 5,000 views. The art department has been making its strongest effort toward attracting those people who "don't know anything about art." By an arrangement with the City Art Museum a small collection of pictures by contemporary American artists is borrowed and displayed in the library. In addition, nineteen special exhibitions have been held.

The applied science department made special effort to interest the public in its resources, and as a result an increase of 10,000 in the number of books consulted was noted. In the open shelf room it is estimated that from 75 to 85 per cent. of the users were men, and sociology, history, and philosophy are most in demand. A collection of 1534 volumes of music, both vocal and instrumental, is kept in this room, and its circulation was 2685.

A full illustrated account of the children's department (also printed in separate form) runs from page 59 to 107, and describes in detail the various phases of the work.

The six branch libraries circulated 757,479 volumes, or 49.35 per cent. of the library's total circulation. The report contains a very interesting pair of maps of the city. The first shows the population of the city by wards, with the number of aliens of different nationalities in each; and the second, which may be superposed on the first, shows the city divided by its principal avenues, and gives the location of central building, branches, and all delivery and deposit stations.

KANSAS

The Kansas Library Association will hold its annual meeting at Topeka in October.

The *July Craftsman* contains a story by Jessie Wright Whitcomb, based on the work of the Kansas State Traveling Libraries Commission, and entitled "A prairie sod house and the Kansas traveling library."

Arkansas City. During its fifth year the Arkansas City Public Library added 429 books, making a total of 4644 volumes. Its circulation for the year was 18,275, an average of four calls per year for every book on the shelves. Total expenditures were \$2784, of which \$820 was book fund. Mrs. A. B. Ranney is librarian.

Atchison. Efforts toward a new library building at the Western Theological Seminary are being made. It is planned to remodel the brick building west of the main hall for library purposes. When the seminary property was the home of the John J. Ingalls family the brick building was occupied by servants. For several thousand dollars it is claimed it can be converted into a very creditable library.

Junction City. The George Smith Public Library at Junction City has its quarters on the upper floors of the George Smith memorial library building, the rentals from the street floor being used for the maintenance of the library. The expenditures last year were \$4330; and its 9399 volumes were circulated 29,437 times. The reading rooms attracted ten less than 20,000 visitors. The librarian is Miss Garnette Heaton.

Kansas City. Sara Judd Greenman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accession 1439; total 23,519. Circulation 133,442. New registration 4747; total 10,100.

Leavenworth. During 1913 it cost the city \$6101 to maintain its public library of 21,658 books and circulate them more than three times

each among 4652 borrowers. One person in four of Leavenworth's population is a library borrower, and many more are reference users. Irving R. Bundy is librarian.

Manhattan. The high school library of 4000 volumes is being systematically classified and organized by Miss Sarah Hougham, of Manhattan. The library will have quarters in the new high school building.

Nortonville. The Crobarger Public Library is being classified and organized by Miss Marguerite Haynes, of Emporia, preparatory to its opening.

Topeka. The Topeka Public Library circulated 86,212 books during the last year, and 22,000 persons visited the reading room. The receipts of the year were \$9507, of which a little more than \$3000 went into books.

TEXAS

Dallas P. L. Rosa M. Leeper, lbn. (13th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 4582; total 41,664. Circulation 102,123. New registration 3755; total 15,321. Receipts \$17,712.77; expenditures \$16,986.75, including \$3332.53 for books, \$353.15 for periodicals, \$810.63 for binding, and \$6107.76 for salaries.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Bellingham P. L. Grace E. Switzer, lbn. (9th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 2917; total 18,246. Circulation 93,517, 71 per cent. fiction, 58.1 per cent. being juvenile. New registration 2372; total 14,573, half the population. Receipts \$9270.98; expenditures \$11,227.79, including salaries \$3698.19, and books, binding, and periodicals \$4450. The average cost of circulating each book was 12 cents.

Olympia. It is expected that work on the new library building will be finished by the first of September.

Seattle. The Seattle Bar Association is working for the establishment of a public law library in the new courthouse. It will endeavor to secure legislation so that the state can help support such an institution.

Spokane. The cornerstone of the new branch library at Montgomery Street was laid June 30.

CALIFORNIA

Long Beach. Back files of many magazines are being sent from the library to men in isolated districts. The cause of the "clean-up" is the conversion of the library magazine stor-

age room into a meeting room. Workmen are at present engaged in making shelves for the storing of all magazines which much be kept and for turning the room over to its new use. The room will be turned over to the public for use as a committee, club or organization meeting place. Under the new arrangement, entrance to the art gallery will be from the reading room.

Oakland. A spirited contest is already under way in several sections of the city for the four branch libraries to be built under the \$140,000 Carnegie gift announced by Mayor Mott on Aug. 5. West Oakland and the annexed district will put in claims, and Allendale, Diamond, Rock Ridge and the Santa Fe districts are also clamoring for the libraries. Improvement clubs are preparing petitions. No action will be taken by the city council until after a conference with the library board. The money for the sites for the buildings, which the city must furnish, will probably be appropriated in next year's budget.

Pomona P. L. S. M. Jacobus, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 2750; total volumes 25,615. Circulation 105,337; fiction 65 per cent. Registration 4162. Total receipts \$11,581.16 (exclusive of balance carried forward, \$5331.54). Total disbursements \$10,284.93; of this, for salaries was spent \$5668.29, books, magazines, and binding \$2820.78.

Circulation per capita was 8.1, and live membership was 32 per cent. of population. Cost per book circulation was .09, and expenditures per capita .79. The library is collecting local history material, including in this personal narratives, photographs, and printed material. Some literary evenings have been held for adults, and a story hour for the children has been established. Advertisements of the library have been carried in the local street car system, but this form of advertising does not seem to pay. Already established activities have been continued, but the business depression has made it seem wise to begin very little new work, since this would incur new expense. In spite of the fact that less money was spent than the year before, the use of the library has increased, both as to circulation and as to reference use.

San Francisco. Mechanics' Institute L. Francis B. Graves, lbn. (50th annual rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 28, 1914.) Accessions 6249; total 50,776. Circulation 125,650; fiction 72.4 per cent. Membership 3341. Receipts \$16,849.45, of which \$8420.71 was spent for books.

San Francisco. At the last meeting of the board of trustees of the Mechanics' Institute

action was taken toward establishing in this city the most complete technical library west of Chicago. A division of technology will be created within the Mechanics' Mercantile Library, and a graduate of the engineering school of Cornell University, thoroughly familiar with books on technology, has been chosen to organize the department and act as its chief. He has held positions in the libraries of this country, Germany and Switzerland and is at present employed in the Library of Congress.

UTAH

Ogden. Carnegie F. L. Grace W. Harris, lbn. (11th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 1923; total number of volumes 9660 (exclusive of 2938 bound government documents). Circulation 60,440, as compared with 13,924 last year. New registration (net gain) 299; total 8209. Receipts \$7152.45; disbursements \$6463.21, including salaries \$3094.75, and periodicals, books, and binding \$2584.25.

Philippine Islands

Manila. Gifts and exchanges have recently brought to the Philippine Library some interesting documents bearing on Philippine history. The first is a parchment manuscript map of the island of Negros, dated 1572. Surrounding islands and some of the present towns can be identified. Accompanying the map is a description of the island and its inhabitants, covering 17 pages of parchment, prepared by the same person, one Diego Lope Povedano.

Manila. At the close of its year's study of art, the Fortnightly Club, composed of American women in Manila, arranged an art exhibit in the Public Library which was visited by about 900 people in the week it was open. The exhibition included a number of Curtis photographs of Indians, modern French and Spanish etchings, large photographic copies of famous paintings, and several painting proofs. Various art publications belonging to the library were also shown, and some artistic bindings from the Filipiniana division. An art exhibition is not easy to arrange in the Philippines, and the success of this one reflects great credit on the library.

Manila. Four bronze tablets that have a peculiar historical interest in the Philippine Islands have just been placed on the walls of the Rizal reading room in the Philippine Library. These tablets read as follows:

1. Magellan—Discoverer—March 16, 1521.
2. Legaspi—Colonizer—May 8, 1565.
3. Pinpin—Printer—1602.

4. Rizal—Thinker, Author, Liberator—December 30, 1896.

The dates commemorate events as follows:

1. The date on which the first circumnavigator sighted the first islands of the Philippine Archipelago.
2. The date on which Legazpi, the first European to effect a settlement in the Philippines, broke ground for the Spanish fort at Cebu.
3. The first known Filipino printer and the date on which the first book was printed in the Philippines with movable types.
4. The date of the execution of the greatest Filipino of all time, who deservedly holds the high place that has been accorded him.

These tablets were made possible by the personal gifts of members of the Philippine legislature.

Canada

SASKATCHEWAN

A committee of the officers of the newly-formed Saskatchewan Library Association recently had an interview with Premier Scott. The purpose of the organization was outlined and the work accomplished by the Ontario Association was reviewed. The co-operation of the association in the proposed establishment of traveling libraries by the government was promised. J. R. C. Honeyman, the secretary, in presenting the resolutions adopted by the newly-formed association, explained that the first one touching on the formation of a traveling library scheme had already been acted upon by the government. Another important resolution, however, asked for the amending of the School Grants Act, so that where public libraries were formed in rural districts, the boards of the same might have power to take over school libraries, if the latter so requested, and administer their affairs. Another important change which Mr. Honeyman urged upon the government, outlined by resolution passed by the association, was the simplification of the returns asked for by the government. At present the cost of getting out the lengthy report which the government requires is about as much as the government grant. A general report dealing with the work of the library could be prepared at much less cost and with considerably less labor, which would serve the purpose just as well. The association has also passed a resolution praying the government that the Libraries Act and all acts governing libraries be brought under the Department of Education. President A. W. Cameron informed

Premier Scott that the Library Association had in view the holding of library institute meetings throughout the province commencing with next year, and he wondered if the government would be favorable to making an appropriation for that purpose. Premier Scott asked the representatives of the Library Association to tabulate their suggestions in the form of a memorandum so that they might be placed before the members in concrete form, and he was sure they would receive the careful consideration of his government.

Regina. Arrangements have been made to open a music lending section of the library. The use of the collection is free to all, but a special card must be obtained, as music will not be charged on the regular card used for books and magazines. The collection includes songs, oratorios and operas in vocal score, piano arrangements of overtures and symphonies, and the works of the best composers for the piano.

Regina. At the Regina Exhibition held at the fair grounds the week of July 27, the Public Library had an attractive booth, designed by J. R. C. Honeyman, the chief librarian. The exhibit showed every phase of library administration and equipment, card systems used and samples of the different classes of books on the shelves of the library. On one wall of the booth was exhibited a plan of a model library building to cost about \$10,000, holding about 7,000 volumes, suitable for a small town, and beside it a specification and estimate of equipment for same. Another drawing showed a library suitable for a village, calling for about \$3,000 for the building and \$800 for equipment. Views of the leading libraries of the United States and Canada were also shown, together with literature and photographs illustrative of the traveling library system in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the social work of the Chicago Public Library.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

An account of the library of the Medical Society of London, relating mainly to its founding and early history, is published in the *Library Association Record* for May. The account is written by George Bethell, registrar and librarian of the society. The library at present contains about 23,000 volumes and a unique collection of printed tracts on medical and allied subjects, together with about 500 manuscripts.

In the *Library Association Record* for May (p. 239-263) is a memoir of the late James Duff Brown by James Douglas Stewart of the Islington Public Libraries, followed by some personal impressions by Thomas Aldred, Ernest A. Baker, Charles H. Benn, Miss Olive E. Clarke, Henry T. Coutts, Melvil Dewey, William E. Doubleday, Dr. Hal-lier of Hamburg, Germany, L. Stanley Jast, George H. Locke, H. Keatley Moore, Miss O. Mühlenfeld of Hilversum, Holland, Paul Otlet of Brussels, Miss Kate E. Pierce, Charles Riddle, Ernest A. Savage, W. C. Berwick Sayers, A. S. Steenberg of Denmark, and Henry R. Tedder.

Aberdeen. The *Aberdeen University Review* for February has an interesting article on "The University Library: past and present," by P. J. Anderson, the librarian. The article is accompanied by a full-page half tone of the east end of King's College Library.

A collection of books seems to have been part of the equipment of the College of St. Mary in 1505, and between 1532 and 1545 a special building was erected to serve as a "librarie hous." The building was allowed to fall into disrepair, and various makeshifts were employed until James Fraser, a graduate of King's College, and librarian of the Royal Library in the early part of the 18th century, remembered his alma mater with many gifts, among which were included the rebuilding of the "librarie hous," the augmenting of the collection of books, and the provision of a salary for the college librarian. In 1773, however, his buildings were torn down and the material used for building manses for several members of the Senatus. The books were moved to the chapel, where they were kept for nearly a century. The present library building was completed in 1870, and an extension has recently been authorized that will almost double the present shelving capacity.

Meantime the money originally intended for the librarian's salary, which had been increased until the librarianship was the best paid office in the college, was diverted into other channels. In 1836 an act was passed substituting an annual compensation grant to the four Scottish universities for the copyright privileges previously enjoyed, under which Aberdeen, whose library had been increasingly neglected, received the least of the four, getting only £320. This condition lasted till 1889, when the annual amount was increased to £640, which is still paid.

Under the Universities Act of 1858, an ordinance was enacted that the general library

of the university should be kept in the King's College Library. At the present time the special libraries of law, medicine, and natural science are located in the Marischal College. The books are arranged on the shelves according to subject—an arrangement fully carried out at Marischal College, and to be completed at King's College when the extension of stack room is completed. The classification is a modification of the Dewey system.

In general free access is given to all books, and except certain reference books in the reading rooms, volumes may be freely borrowed by readers. For this purpose the readers are dealt with in different groups, including members of the staff, matriculated students, graduates, research workers, and other libraries.

In 1899 a series of publications called "Aberdeen University Studies" was started, its main object being to stimulate original research within the university and to prove a bond of union between alumni. The university librarian is general editor of the "Studies," which already cover a wide field.

The present revenue of the library is about £3600, of which about £2000 is available each year for the purchase of books and periodicals. Except for the librarian, all members of the library staff are women.

In conclusion, the true aims of the library are set forth in some detail. It is not considered the province of the library to furnish the text books required by the ordinary student, nor to compete with the public libraries in supplying contemporary literature of interest to the general reader. On the other hand, it should be the aim of the library to supply treatises and books of reference on the several branches of university study, and to supply transactions of learned societies and the leading journals devoted to special branches of knowledge. Lastly, it should be the aim of the library to acquire all publications bearing on the district of which the university is the natural center, the collection to include not only all books and pamphlets relating to the district but all publications produced by alumni of the university.

Birmingham. The Northfield Public Library, which was burned by militant suffragettes in February, will be rebuilt.

Cambridge Univ. L. F. J. H. Jenkinson, libn. (60th annual rpt. of Library Syndicate—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 59,340. Ninety-one persons not members of the university were granted annual or quarterly tickets of admission. During the year 30,118 books were borrowed from the library as compared with 31,492 in 1912. Of this num-

ber 888 were borrowed under the librarian's order. Readers consulted 2,132 manuscripts and other select books in the library. For the general catalog 11,880 titles were printed, 7,920 being for new books and 3,960 for books recataloged. Revision of the catalog involved the shifting of 53,959 other slips. A collection of editions of the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs was received from Dr. Robert Sinkler, for 36 years librarian of Trinity College, who died March 5. The income for the year was £8,377 and expenditures £8,162, which included £4,130 for salaries, £2,093 for books, £858 for binding, and £400 for printing and stationery.

Coventry. The Public Libraries have recently sent out a very attractive pamphlet descriptive of the library system. Besides the historical sketch there are portraits of the late John Gulson, an ardent worker for the establishment of a public library and the donor of the land and building occupied by the present Reference Library, and of Andrew Carnegie. Exterior and interior views of the central library and of the branches, with floor plans, are also included.

Manchester. The John Rylands Library is to be enlarged at a cost of between £50,000 and £60,000. The architect in charge is Basil Champneys. A brief historical description of the library and its contents, illustrated with many views of the building and facsimiles of its most treasured contents, was issued last spring. The building is said to be one of the finest specimens of modern Gothic architecture in existence, built almost entirely of stone and as nearly as possible fireproof, with a capacity of about 100,000 volumes.

Norwich. The reference department of the Norwich Public Library has been augmented by the library of the late Bosworth W. Harcourt, who bequeathed his collection of about 2,250 books and pamphlets to the library, on condition that they should "not be placed in circulation but only read or consulted within the library." The collection includes many volumes dealing with the history and antiquities of Norfolk and Norwich.

Norwich. On the occasion of the George Borrow celebration in Norwich last year, the house in which Borrow resided with his parents when in Norwich, was acquired by Mr. A. M. Samuel (then Lord Mayor of Norwich) and generously presented by him to the Norwich Corporation with the view of its being maintained as a Borrow Museum. The Norwich Public Library Committee has just undertaken to collaborate in the develop-

ment of the literary side of the Museum, and would therefore gladly welcome donations or information respecting the whereabouts of any Borrow letters and manuscripts, engravings or photographs of Borrow's friends and places described in his works, and other items of Borrowian interest. Donations or information should be sent to George A. Stephen, the city librarian.

Oxford. Bodleian L. Falconer Madan, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions totalled 97,795 pieces, of which 29,856 periodicals, 859 parliamentary papers, 5,164 maps, and 14,147 books and single sheets were acquired under the Copyright Act, 36,506 by gift or exchange, and 8,469 by purchase. The new Bodleian Statute, approved by the curators in 1912, was accepted by convocation as a statute of the university on May 20, 1913. It is an adaptation of the old Latin statute, brought up to date in several respects, and making more clear the responsibility of the curators as the board of management of the library. A subway was constructed connecting the Bodleian Quadrangle with the Radcliffe Camera. It is for the use of the staff only, and used in connection with a new book-lift, will greatly facilitate the transfer of books from one part to the other.

GERMANY

Berlin. The Municipal Library of Berlin, which in 1908 had only 60,000 visitors, to-day stands second only to the Royal Library in popularity. Plans are now being perfected for a new and separate library building. This building will also contain the municipal archives, and the upper floors will be devoted to a municipal art gallery, in which will be gathered the many priceless works of art now belonging to the city but scattered in many places.

FRANCE

Paris. It is reported that a newspaper library is to be established here where the 9000 newspapers and periodicals published in France will be filed and cataloged.

SWITZERLAND

Davos. A collection of 2000 volumes has been offered by Count Tyszkiewicz to start a library here. The library is to be known as the Library of H. Sienkiewicz, in honor of the author of "Quo vadis."

ITALY

Venice. The National Library in Venice, which in 1905 was removed from the Palace of the Doges to the Zecca, has been so enlarged by gifts and other acquisitions that

new quarters have become an absolute necessity. The increase is especially due to the following gifts: The Tessier collection (about 10,000 works and brochures) presented by the widow of the famous historian G. B. Cavalcasselle; Salvioli's dramatic collection (about 10,000 theatrical pieces), and the library of the linguistic expert Teza (some 30,000 volumes, 9000 brochures, and Teza's correspondence).

RUSSIA

Tygodnik Ilustrowany [Polish Illustrated Weekly], in its issue for May 23, 1914, has an article on "The library of Zygmunt, Count Czarnecki," who was known as a collector of works of art and of books on Polish literature of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of books on religious disputes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1875 he sold all his collection except the much loved books. Shortly before his death, fearing expropriation [from the German government], he made up his mind to sell his library, and after his death (1908) it became the property of the Library of Count Baworowski's Foundation in Lemberg, for 180,000 marks, half the original price, the rest of its value being considered a gift to the Polish nation. The library comprised only 7218 volumes but is valued for its unrivalled completeness in early Polish literature.

Beginning with the March number the *V'estnik Yevreyeskavo Prosvyeshcheniya* [Messenger of Jewish Knowledge], the organ of the "Obshchestvo Rasprostraneniya Prosvyeshcheniya mezhdru Yevreyami v Ros-sii" [Society for Spreading Knowledge among Jews in Russia], will devote a special section in each number to the Jewish library world, the St. Petersburg Library Commission and that of Moscow co-operating in its publication. The section will consist of articles on Jewish libraries of every kind, articles on library questions in general, lists of all new books on the Jewish language, Judaica, and lists of confiscated books. Special attention will be given to Jewish literature for children. This periodical is issued in St. Petersburg.

Cracow. The 1913 report of the Biblioteka Jagiellonska of the city university, printed in the Polish monthly *Ksiaska*, shows an increase of 7,260 volumes in 1912, 6,418 volumes, 2 manuscripts and 2 early printed books, making a total of 429,355 volumes, 6,448 manuscripts, 2,875 rare early printed books, 400 duplicates, 3,257 maps, 9,862 drawings, 4,494 music scores, and 37 medals. In spite of very limited means (36,000 kronen per year), this

library hopes to become a Polish national library, as the Polish publishers agreed some time ago to furnish the library with copies of every book they printed. Statistics show a slight increase in the number of readers. In 1912 there were 41,000 readers using 135,819 volumes, with a daily average of 154 readers and 498 volumes. The administration intends to open more reading rooms and to lengthen the hours, keeping the library open from 7 to 9 p. m. It also proposes to have library courses in Cracow University and that of Lemberg.

Lemberg. The last report of the Lemberg University Library was printed in No. 3 of the Polish Monthly *Ksiaska*. It records an increase of 5,505 titles in the library in 7,950 volumes, making a total of 240,000 volumes. Of these 1,644 volumes came as gifts from the Galician publishers, 1,983 volumes from institutions and government publications, and 1,278 from individuals or private institutions. In 1913, 67,935 readers used 220,317 volumes in the reading rooms, and 8,917 readers called for 17,710 volumes for outside reading, making a total of 76,852 readers and 237,183 volumes. The increase in circulation was 1,455, thanks to easier access to the improved card catalog, and handy catalog of periodicals and publications in the library. The University Library of Lemberg was founded in 1774 by order of Joseph II, from the books of the confiscated cloisters of Galicia. In 1848 it was almost completely destroyed by fire. Its collection was restored from contributions of duplicates from the Biblioteka Ossolinskich and the collection of S. Borkowski, so that in 1898 it once more contained 100,000 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts.

Moscow. It is reported that Tolstoi's house in the Khamovnicheski Pereulok is to be preserved in its present state and that upon the grounds a great library building will be erected in Tolstoi's memory. This building will house a library, a museum, and an elementary school.

Warsaw. The Polish weekly *Tygodnik Ilustrowany* (No. 24, 1914, p. 467-468) states that the efforts of the Public Library Society to open a public library in Warsaw have been successful. The library now contains 70,000 volumes. Its building was erected by Mrs. E. Kerbedziowa. The present capacity of the stack is 300,000 volumes, and it can be enlarged to hold another 500,000 volumes. To maintain the library it is estimated that 30,000 rubles are needed. The society has an assured income of only 6000 rubles from its regular

members, and 1700 rubles from its subscribers, leaving 22,300 rubles to be raised. The president of the library, Antoni Osuchowski, has asked all Poles to come forward with subscriptions, in order that the library may be able to work properly. The library will be known as the Biblioteka Stanislawowska Kerbedziow.

ARGENTINA

Buenos Ayres. Plans have been perfected for the establishment in the Argentine pavilion at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, of a library to contain works by the best known Argentine writers of the past and present. The Argentine library will be in charge of experts who can point out to visitors what kind of literature may serve special purposes or throw interesting light on the nation's affairs. Sarmiento, Mitre, Avellaneda, Ameghino, Alberdi, and many other noted authors will be represented through their complete works. The Argentine Social Museum is a prime mover in this library undertaking. The allied institutions of the museum are requested to contribute literature that comes within their special province.

NEW ZEALAND

Ernest J. Bell, librarian of the Canterbury Public Library at Christchurch, has contributed an article on "Public Libraries in New Zealand" to the *Library Association Record* for April. The total population of New Zealand in 1911 was estimated to be 1,087,848, of which number nearly 50,000 are Maoris. There are only four principal cities, Auckland and Wellington in the North Island, and Christchurch and Dunedin in the South Island. Besides these cities there are only seven towns having a population between 8,000 and 16,000, and the most active library work is done by the four large cities.

The first act providing for the establishment of public libraries was passed in 1869, which was subsequently modified in 1875 and 1877. In 1884 the first subsidy of £6,000 was voted, but it was reduced in 1886 to £4,000, and during the next twelve years no grant was made. From 1910 to 1912 £4,000 was available for distribution, usually under the following method: An addition of £25 is made to the amount of income of each library, provided the receipts for the year are not less than £2, and it is made a condition that the whole of the subsidy must be spent for books.

The first library conference was held at Dunedin March 26-29, 1910, and the New Zealand Library Association was formed. Subsequent conferences have been held yearly.

Of the principal libraries, that at Wellington was opened in 1893. The reference library contains about 16,000 volumes, the lending department 13,000, and the juvenile library 2,000. There are a number of books for the blind, and free lectures are given during the winter. There are two branches besides the central library and free access has been adopted in all buildings. The library is controlled by the city council, and is supported by a tax of 1-14 d. in the £ on unimproved value of land, yielding about £2,300 per annum.

The Auckland Library was originally private, and known as the Mechanics' Institute. It was opened to the public in 1880, and was the first in the Dominion to be supported by taxation. The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1885. The library has several fine collections of books and paintings, and has three branches. There are 24,534 volumes in the reference collection and 14,884 for circulation. The tax rate is ½ d. in the £ and yields about £1,700 annually.

The Christchurch Library had its origin in a mechanics' institute and library which was opened August 4, 1850. In 1869 its name was changed to the Christchurch Literary Institute, and in 1873 its control was given over to the board of governors of Canterbury College. The library receives all its income from various endowment funds, receiving over £2,000 each year. The reference library has about 20,000 volumes, the lending library 30,000, and the juvenile 2,000. Free access has been adopted in all departments. The reference library is classified on the Dewey system, and the lending library is being reclassified on the same system.

The Dunedin Public Library is one of the latest, having been built with Carnegie funds at a cost of over £10,000. The newspaper and magazine room was opened in 1908, the reference library in 1909, children's room in 1910, and adult lending library in 1911. Card-charging and safeguarded open access are used in the adult department, and free access in the children's room. The library is controlled by the city council and is supported by a tax of 1 d. in the £, yielding annually about £2,400. The reference department has 6,734 volumes, the circulating 11,134, and the juvenile 2,305.

A fact worthy of notice is that only trained librarians are being appointed to the librarianships, and in general salaries, both for librarians and assistants, are higher than in England, while hours of service average about 44 per week.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

History of Library Economy

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

E. W. B. Nicholson (Bodley's librarian, 1882-1912): in memoriam. Henry R. Tedder. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Mr., 1914. p. 95-108.

Read at the annual meeting of the Library Association at Bournemouth in 1913.

Edward William Byron Nicholson was born at St. Helier, Jersey, Mar. 16, 1849. He graduated from Trinity College at Oxford where he won several prizes. While at Oxford he was honorary librarian of the Oxford Union Society in 1872-73. He was a hard reader at Oxford and took part in all university sports. He was not unsocial, but did not make many friends.

In 1873 he was appointed librarian of the London Institution, where in spite of much opposition he entirely reorganized the library and greatly improved the lending library.

After the organization of the American Library Association in 1876, Mr. Nicholson in several articles urged the advisability of a similar meeting in London, and in April, 1877, invited the principal librarians of the city to meet at the London Library. It was then resolved to hold a conference in the autumn, and an influential organizing committee, with Mr. Nicholson as secretary, was appointed. The Library Association of the United Kingdom was formed at this conference, with Mr. Nicholson as one of the secretaries, an office which he resigned in 1878.

On the death of Dr. Cox, the Bodleian librarian, the curators decided to select a librarian of a new type, and after much search and deliberation appointed Mr. Nicholson. "Perhaps a cyclone was wanted to bring freshness into the air of Bodley, but probably no one looked forward to a cyclone which lasted thirty years."

In the first five years he was in office, some of the chief events were an increase in the staff, the introduction of boy-labor, a new code of cataloging rules, the development of the subject catalog as well as of the shelf-classification of printed books, improvements in the methods of binding books, manuscripts, and music, the incorporation of minor collections and the dispersal of certain donation-collections, much increase in the facilities

for readers, and the establishment of a course of instruction in palaeography. A plan to reorganize the library's collection of coins and medals, second only to that of the British Museum, was also one of his achievements.

He was always a zealous champion of the honor and dignity of Bodley, but while his methods were often successful he was not popular among his fellow dons. The underground storeroom, with a capacity of over a million volumes, which was opened nine months after his death, was planned by him.

He was always ambitious of distinction in letters, and his literary productions were many and diverse, but his success was not conspicuous. He had the qualifications of scholarship, untiring industry, originality, a ready pen, a clear style; but everything he wrote was cramped by his anxiety to be thorough and exact in the wrong place and by his microscopic attention to unimportant detail.

Though muscular he was not constitutionally strong. For the last year or two his powers failed, and he died in harness Mar. 17, 1912, having been Bodley's librarian rather more than thirty years. He was a born fighter, more of a driver than a leader, more notable for character than for pure intellect. He had enemies, but even these recognized his noble aims, his conscientiousness, his untiring energy, and his devotion to the library and the university. Extremely self-centered and convinced of the soundness of his own opinions, he yet had an almost tremulous desire to be perfectly fair. At Oxford he led a solitary life, wrapped up in official cares and private studies; in his domestic circle he was a devoted husband and an affectionate father.

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers: II. William Frederick Poole, 1821-1894. William I. Fletcher. *Bull. Bibl.*, Ap., 1914. p. 30-31.

Dr. Poole was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821. He graduated from Yale in 1849, having spent three years teaching to earn his tuition and other expenses. While in college he was librarian of a leading literary society, and in his junior year published the first edition of his Index. He became librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library in 1851, and published the second edition of the Index in 1853. He was librarian of the Boston Athenæum from 1856 to 1868, then after a year

spent as organizer of several important new libraries, among them the Cincinnati Public Library, became the librarian of the latter in 1869, leaving it in 1873 to take charge of the nascent Public Library of Chicago, where he stayed fourteen years. From there he went to the organization of the Newberry Library of Chicago, where he spent his closing years.

Dr. Poole was one of the founders of the A. L. A., in 1876, and was its second president. With the co-operation of about fifty collaborators, a new edition of the Index was prepared, appearing in 1882 in a royal octavo of 1442 pages. Dr. Poole himself did a large share of the work on this volume and on the first 5-year supplement, issued in 1887.

Dr. Poole was truly a pioneer in librarianship. His work was largely done at a time when there were no accepted standards or methods in the profession, and he was recognized as a leader in the development of library work. While a leader in the newer librarianship, which lays stress on the utilization of books, he was an "old-fashioned librarian" in the sense that he had an intense love for books as literature and for bibliography. In this way librarianship was to him a fine art, and he had little interest in tendencies to make it a technical pursuit.

He wrote many articles, chiefly on American history. In 1882 he received his doctor's degree from Northwestern University, and in 1887 he was elected president of the American Historical Association. In 1893 he was chairman of the committee on literary congresses at the World's Columbian Exposition, and his friends felt that his work on this committee hastened his death, which occurred March 1, 1894.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library as an Educator

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The library and vocational training. *Pub. Libs., A.*, 1914. p. 161-163.

Extracts from an address by Miss Mary E. Hall before the New York teachers. The first point made was the need of vocational guidance through the library. Many boys and girls leave the elementary schools before they are mentally, morally, or physically fitted for work, because they lack guidance and because their interest is not held. An organized effort is now being made to bring together the employer and the would-be employes from the schools.

The aim of vocational guidance is to help each student find what is for him the best pos-

sible work. Miss Hall dealt with methods, and explained the duties of a "vocational counselor." He may be a specially trained person who has made a study of the various occupations of the city and is in a position to give advice and information to teachers and parents and the pupils themselves. In most schools a teacher does this, though in some cities vocational bureaus have been established and in others employment bureaus are maintained by the schools or by the chambers of commerce.

Miss Hall suggested that the librarian (1) read the best opinions on the work; (2) see what local work is being done along this line and how best the library can help; (3) gather in one place all the literature the library has on the subject, clippings as well as books, with a card index to the material; (4) have special shelves for teachers, others for pupils, grouping books to suit their interests; (5) use the bulletin board to stimulate interest in good biographical material; (6) organize clubs among the pupils and encourage debates and lectures on different occupations; and (7) do constant personal work with the boys and girls.

Library in Relation to Schools

WORK WITH SCHOOLS

The July number of the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Jacksonville Public Library enumerates the following methods by which the library helps the schools:

"It provides classroom libraries of books suitable for home circulation from the schools.

"It provides supplementary school readers in sets of thirty-five copies for school work.

"It grants the principal the privilege of selecting school duplicate collections of 100, 200 and 300 books.

"It grants a special card to all teachers, which allows them the privilege of withdrawing twenty-five books for a long period of time.

"It circulates pictures from its picture collection; and mimeograph copies of poems and essays for school work.

"It compiles reading lists for the children, study lists for the teachers and reference lists for the students.

"And it stands ever ready to help the teacher to solve all of those problems which arise in her daily work."

Library Extension Work

LANTERN SLIDES

Mr. F. W. Faxon describes in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April, 1914, his method

of keeping his collection of lantern slides in order. A water-color stripe is painted on the edge of the black paper binding of the slides, different colors being used at different distances from the center of the slide to designate different countries or classes. If a slide is upside down or reversed the break in the color line shows it at once, and prevents the picture going wrong on the screen.

Library Development and Co-operation

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES

The Public Affairs Information Service. John A. Lapp. *Spec. Libs.*, Jr., 1914. p. 86-88.

Much official and unofficial literature in support and opposition is produced on every public question. No single library is equipped to cover more than a small part of the sources of information on the questions with which it deals. Many agencies supply the needs of the general library, and they are useful to the special library also, but since the special library begins where the general library leaves off, much additional research must be done. Hence in June, 1913, a number of special librarians meeting at Kaaterskill decided to undertake a plan of co-operation. Fifty institutions have been enrolled, many of them are co-operating effectively, and a system of exchange has been developed. Headquarters are with the Indiana Bureau of Legislation, whose staff volunteered their services for the first year. Each institution pays \$25, which is used for postage, stenographic hire, etc. Up to May 1, 1914, thirty-six bulletins had been issued, containing about 1800 first-class references.

Particular attention has been paid to state and municipal legislation and administration. Legislative investigations are closely followed, and so far as possible municipal investigations and special reports of city clubs, commercial clubs, boards of trade, and other civic and trade bodies dealing with public affairs. The most prolific source of information is the national, international, and local associations and organizations in the fields of social science, political and economic science, business, industry, and public affairs. The reports and studies which these organizations issue are the most definite, concrete, and usable material coming into the library. Other sources of information will be covered as soon as possible.

To make the enterprise independent and self-supporting, some conclusions are submitted:

1. Since the co-operative method of getting information has been only partly successful, it is proposed to raise the subscription to \$50,

with credit of one dollar (up to twenty-five) for every acceptable item contributed.

2. The subscribers should be divided into two classes, to allow the smaller libraries to receive service at a lower cost.

3. The bulletins should be issued on cards that may be filed.

4. An independent staff should be engaged to give all its time to the work.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

CO-OPERATION FROM DOCTORS

During the year in co-operation with a committee of the Kent County Medical Society, the Grand Rapids Public Library prepared a list of all the periodicals taken by the physicians in the city so far as this was possible. More than 100 doctors reported and from these the library listed on cards, under the name of each periodical, the names of all persons taking it. This directory is filed in the medical reading room and the doctors are planning to publish it for the benefit of the medical profession. The work was done by the catalog department. At the time of making up the list 49 medical periodicals were on file. In addition to the periodicals taken by the library there are 84 medical periodicals taken by physicians, so that there are available for students in Grand Rapids 133 current medical publications.

Library Buildings

Fixtures, Furniture, Fittings

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Discipline and furniture. W. E. Henry. *Pub. Libs.*, Jr., 1914. p. 238-241.

The writer, librarian of the University of Washington at Seattle, has designed a stationary table and chair that isolates the reader and at the same time economizes space. The tables are 36 x 40 inches, with a partition across the surface giving each reader 36 x 20 inches. The chairs, which are more like benches, are made back to back, and chairs and tables are ranged in rows, with a 2-foot aisle on either side. A diagram giving all dimensions accompanies the article.

Government and Service

Executive Librarian

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A LIBRARIAN

The backs of books. William Warner Bishop. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jr., 1914. p. 677-681.

An address at the commencement exercises of the Library School of the New York Public Library.

One important difference between the graduates of a library school and of an ordinary school or college, is that while the latter have been busy gathering from books the theory and training they will soon begin to exercise, the former have been learning how to handle books in masses for the benefit of other people. What has been gained in theory is to be applied in practice to the very material from which the theory has been evolved.

The chief defect of our American libraries is, perhaps, the exaltation of method over content. "How far may a librarian actually recall the titles of books, much less know their contents?" . . . I once asked my honored friend Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, then assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, how far he was personally familiar with the books in that institution—I knew they had all passed through his hands (for the library was then new), and that he had a very retentive memory, but I was hardly prepared to hear him say that up to the first sixty thousand volumes purchased he could recall practically every title, but that above that number he began to lose track of the accessions. . . . Such men as Dr. Spofford and Mr. David Hutcheson of the Library of Congress doubtless knew intimately several times that number."

The older choice libraries of about one hundred thousand volumes were probably pretty well held in mind by their directors. Not that they had all been read, but they were known well enough to help others get what they wanted out of them. It should not be forgotten that this knowledge is one of method as much as of the books themselves. It is the librarian's familiarity with classification and cataloging that makes for speed and accuracy.

The librarian must not content himself with knowing only the backs of books, else his mind "will be an intellectual rag-bag after ten years." Some intensive work along some line involving study should be done, for even a small specialty, well cultivated, is worth vastly more than the mere knowledge acquired. The very fact of intensive study keeps the student in touch with methods and men, and is an admirable corrective to the scattering tendencies of librarianship. The leaders of the profession in America, such men as Justin Winsor, Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Dr. Poole, and Dr. John Shaw Billings, all attained to productive scholarship, while being at the same time good administrators of large libraries.

Rules for Readers

Readers' Qualifications

REGISTRATION

In an attempt to discover why about one-half of the new borrowers of the St. Louis Public Library fail to re-register, the library during the past year sent out the following communication to one thousand former borrowers:

"In going over our files we find that your reader's-card, which expired more than two years ago, has never been renewed. We should be much pleased to have you use the library again. With a view to the improvement of our service we are anxious to learn the reasons why some of our readers discontinue their use of the library. Kindly reply on the attached card, checking the items that apply in your case or adding others if necessary."

On the reply card attached were questions covering the following: Removal from city; inconvenience of location; failure to get desired books; attitude of assistants; lack of time; use of another library; and blank spaces for other reasons.

The 1913-14 report thus summarizes the result of the investigation:

"Of the thousand persons to whom cards were sent the postoffice was unable to find 389. The assumption is that the majority of these have died or have removed from the city. To the 611 cards that were delivered there were only 108 replies. The 503 persons who failed to answer are presumably indifferent, or if they are dissatisfied with the library service they do not care to make it known. Of the 108 who replied, a few giving more than one reason, 25 had removed from the city; 14 said our location was inconvenient; 10 reported failure to get desired books; 39 pleaded lack of time; 4 were using another library; 7 had died, and 23 gave various other reasons. None found fault with the attitude of the staff. Some of the miscellaneous reasons assigned were 'ill health'; 'buying own books'; 'reading only magazines'; 'dislike shelf arrangement'; 'too much picture-show'; and 'too many steps to climb to enter building.'"

Hours of Opening

LIBRARY HOURS

A long delayed duty. *Pub. Libs., Je., 1914.* p. 248.

Editorial, advocating the opening of libraries in towns of 15,000 inhabitants, both evenings and Sundays, even if necessary to close them mornings to procure the necessary funds.

Reference Use

SIMPLIFYING LIBRARY SYSTEM

Library heresies. Sarah B. Askew. *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1914. p. 191-196.

A paper read before the New York State Library Association at Lake George, September 26, 1913, and presenting in a breezy way a plea for greater simplicity in the numbering and arrangement of books on the shelves, and in preparation and filing of catalog cards, so that much of the confusion now felt by the general public when confronted with an up-to-date catalog and shelving arrangement may be eliminated. There is also a warning to those librarians who are disposed to take up too many kinds of social work, lest they neglect the work of the library itself. Of personal qualifications Miss Askew says, "It is no one's duty to change their disposition or their habits to suit their work. If we find we have got to change our personality to fit our work, don't let's do it. Let's change our work." Further, "I do not believe the 'pronouncement' that we must bring to every man, woman and child the book belonging to him, means always to give him a book on his trade. . . . It is a higher thing to go beyond that and give to him the book that will teach him the spirit of citizenship."

Administration

General. Executive

PROCESS SLIPS, OR "TRAVELERS"

The *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April, 1914, describes the use of the process slip in the Public Library of the District of Columbia and in Cambridge, Mass., which adapted its slip from the one used in Washington. When the new books are received, one of these slips, with blank spaces for the recording of information, is put into each one, and the slip stays with the book till every process has been completed and recorded.

Treatment of Special Material

LOCAL HISTORY MATERIAL

The duty of the public library in relation to local literature and bibliography. William Politt. *Lib. Assn. Record*, Mr., 1914. p. 119-126.

The public library movement in England might be divided into three periods: (1) justification, (2) progression, and (3) systematization. So at the present time book collection is replaced by book selection, and extension of resources is largely replaced by systematization of material already on hand. Classification, cataloging, bibliographical work and the compiling of indexes to periodicals have been high-

ly developed. One department, however, that of local history, is apt to be neglected.

The local collection is often simply a museum of miscellaneous material, seldom arranged in definite order. Considering that for matters of local importance the public library is the first and last hope, the collection should be cared for in the most efficient way possible. While catalog entries of local material should be in the general catalog, there should also be kept a separate catalog, which could be used as the basis of a local bibliography which every library should try to make. A reasonable number of analyticals should be included in this catalog. Just as libraries engage special assistants for classification and cataloging work, so there should be one for local historical and bibliographical work.

PICTURES

The Haverhill mounted picture collection. John G. Moulton. *Bull. Bibl.*, Apr., 1914. p. 32-33.

This collection was begun in 1900 when the periodical called *Masters in Art* gave inexpensive but worthy reproductions of great paintings. After some experimenting it was found that "seconds" of mounting card, 22 x 28 inches, could be bought in quantity at about \$3.25 per hundred. Each sheet is cut into four parts, 11 x 14, and cutting costs about 40 cents per hundred, making each mount cost about 4-5 of a cent. The best weight is 10-ply, the best color for black and white photographs and half-tones is steel or ash gray, and for carbon photographs and colored prints, buff or brown. Paste is made from a prepared powder used in shoe factories, costing 50 cents for five pounds. All pictures are mounted well and permanently.

Popular subjects are chosen, such as reproductions of paintings and sculpture, portraits, pictures of places, animals, birds, flowers, trees, articles of commerce and science, and illustrations of trades and occupations. Expensive photographs are not used. Many pictures are cut from duplicate magazines and discarded books, and Perry pictures and similar prints, post-cards, and portfolios of local views collected on vacation trips, are used.

The pictures are stored upright on wooden shelves 14½ inches wide. Each shelf is divided into pigeon-holes 12 x 4½ inches, and pictures are crowded in rather closely. The pictures are numbered in one corner of the back and the pigeon-holes are labeled. Pictures of paintings are arranged alphabetically by artists. Portraits, when the artist is unknown, are arranged alphabetically by the person, and with the portraits are grouped all

pictures associated with the subject and his work. All other pictures are classified by the decimal system.

The collection has proved to be practical, useful and popular, but it requires much care and is rather expensive, as to be really efficient it must be large and constantly growing.

Accession

BOOK SELECTION

Vain pursuits and their relation to public libraries. Arthur J. Hawkes. *Lib. Asst.*, Mr., 1914. p. 45-51.

The question discussed is: Should public libraries spend large sums of money in the purchase of literature to assist dilettante research? Within this category the author includes all books relating to the collecting hobbies, whether stamps, china, prints, or furniture. On the hypothesis that "the success of the public library movement is to be measured in terms of community, not individual value," he concludes that only such books should be purchased as are likely to increase the value of the community. He maintains that the pursuit of the above-mentioned hob-

A letter giving the results of a comparison of *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, and the *Century* magazines for four months, with a view to discovering their relative worth. The conclusion is that *Harper's* leads in fiction, with *Century* second. Almost a fifth of the pages of *Scribner's* are devoted to travel, while the *Century* leads in sociological articles. *Harper's* had a half-dozen articles that might be called history or reminiscence. In art and literature, in addition to the *Easy Chair*, *Harper's* had one article, the *Century* six, and *Scribner's*, besides its monthly *Field of Art*, four. The proportion of articles by well known writer, was about the same in the three periodicals.

LOOSE-LEAF ACCESSION BOOK

The library of the Rochester Theological Seminary uses a loose-leaf accession book of its own design. The accompanying diagram shows the arrangement of the page. The description is given in the librarian's own words: "We use for accessioning an L. C. Smith & Bros. model 3, that writes a 12½-inch line. The sample page [10½ x 14 inches] is 1-10 of an inch too long, making it necessary to use

LIBRARY OF ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Accession No.	Dept.	Author	Title	Place	Publisher	Date	Source	Date of Invoice	Cost

bies, while giving pleasure to the individual, are barren of profit to the community at large and so should not be served by a community institution. Again, an enormous amount of historical literature of little practical value, accumulates in the public libraries, and its "constant re-writing . . . by graduates of quite indifferent abilities, who find it an easy road to a pseudo reputation, is becoming a public nuisance." Though libraries, like education, are not directly productive, yet it is held reasonable to expect that their results should be commensurate with the money spent upon them, and when discrimination between two books becomes necessary, the one most likely to create a new value to the community at large, should be chosen.

MAGAZINES

Current magazines. Wm. H. Powers. *Pub. Libs.*, Je., 1914. p. 245-247.

the 'margin release' key to write the last figure of the price. We shall remedy this mistake when we print next time. We find the advantages to be that we have a much lighter book to handle; that two or more persons can be working on the book at the same time (one or more writing and one or more using for other purposes); that accessioning can be done much more rapidly than by hand, even with only one working; but if one dictated and another wrote, while a third assistant numbered, it would seem that all possible demands for speed could be met; that the work is much neater than by hand; that different persons can accession without changing the appearance of the book (especially valuable during vacation periods); that the cost for a 10,000 entry equipment was just about the same as for a bound book, and would be less if more pages were printed at one time; to this cost will have to be added, sometime, the cost of a permanent bind-

ing. This was an experiment with us, but it is working well so far. If any other library is using a satisfactory form for this purpose, an exchange of experiences may result in the evolution of the ideal form."

Cataloging

TIME REQUIRED FOR CATALOGING

The head of the cataloging department of the Grand Rapids Public Library last spring gathered certain data which might enable the library to determine more accurately the time required for cataloging. This does not include the time for classification. The data is interesting in showing the average number of minutes per book each month during the year. The lowest average for one person for cataloging fiction and non-fiction was 10 minutes per book; for non-fiction alone 21 minutes per book; and for fiction alone, 4 minutes per book. This was for the Ryerson building. For some of the branch libraries, where the cataloging is wholly in the nature of duplicating work, the average was as low as 3 minutes per book.

GROWTH OF A CARD CATALOG

In the Grand Rapids Public Library a study of the rate of growth of the official card catalog by letters has been made, in order to get a better idea of how to distribute the cards in planning for the future, inasmuch as the shifting of cards, if the growth is uneven, involves considerable extra labor. For a year the head of the department measured every three months the growth of the official catalog by letter. The growth during the year was 140 inches. The following shows the growth in inches or fraction of an inch in each letter of the alphabet:

C-10	P-6	J-3	E-½
S-9	A-5	N-3	Q-¼
M-8	W-5	U-3	Y-¼
B-7	L-4	I-2	X-0
G-6½	F-3½	O-2	Z-0
H-6½	R-3½	K-1½	
D-6	T-3½	V-1½	

Where the gain was less than ¼ inch it was ignored.

INDEXES.

The Index Office of Chicago is about to undertake, for subscribers, the preparation and publication of a card index to the original articles in the following dermatological journals: *Archiv f. Dermatologie*, Wien, 3 nos. a year; in 1913: 41 articles; *Dermatologische Zeitschrift*, Hamburg, monthly; in 1913: 31 articles; *British Journal of Dermatology*, London, monthly; in 1913: 20 articles; to-

gether with articles on dermatology and syphilis, selected by Dr. Frederick G. Harris, of Chicago, from a number of general medical journals. Briefer notes and transactions of medical societies reported in these journals will not be indexed for the present. The work will be done by Dr. Audrey Goss, an expert medical indexer, formerly medical reference librarian of the John Crerar Library, now bibliographer of *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. The thoroughness and reliability of the work can therefore be guaranteed. Cards will be made on the multi-graph. Each card, in addition to the name of the author and the title of the article recorded, with reference to name, volume, page and date of the journal, will contain correct index headings for filing the cards by subjects. It is estimated that about 300 articles will be indexed annually. Orders may be given for (1) two cards for each article, or (2) one card for each index heading, with or without an additional card for an author index. Careful calculation of all elements of cost involved shows that, if 20 subscriptions are received, the cards can be sold at 2½ cents each; if 25 or more, at 2 cents. For the present it will not be feasible to deliver cards for selected subjects or in any quantity less than the total number currently issued. A minimum deposit of \$10 will be accepted and will be credited to the subscriber's name, and cards will be delivered in weekly instalments as printed, until the deposit is exhausted. Subscribers will be notified of the depletion of their deposits in ample time for renewal without interruption of the service. The index will begin with the issues for January, 1914.

Loan Department

DELIVERY BY TROLLEY

A note in *The Librarian* for June says that Brighton (Eng.) ratepayers who borrow books from the public library can now have them delivered at their own doors by tramcar for one penny. The borrower gives the book he has read and his library ticket to the conductor of any tram, together with the fee. The book is then conveyed to an office at a central point of the system, whence it is taken to the library and changed. The new book is then handed to the conductor and the system repeated.

WEARING COST OF BOOKS

The Carnegie Free Library of Braddock, Pa., in its annual report for 1913, gives some interesting figures on the wearing cost of books. During the year the library accessioned

5936 books for Braddock proper, and withdrew 4857. Of the accessions, 4226 were in the school duplicate collection, while 3575 of the books withdrawn were in the same class.

"These school duplicates cost an average of 27 cents each. The average cost of the regular library books is a little over a dollar. Book bills paid for the year amounted to \$3335.40, while \$734.88 was spent for periodicals. Assuming that all the books in the library are in as good condition at the end of the year as they were at the beginning of the year, it follows that by dividing the entire circulation for the year by the number of books worn out, we will arrive at the actual wearing life of the books. Thus, 3575 school duplicates actually worn out circulated 146,000 times, an average of 41 times per book. By the same process of division, we learn that the 1618 library books actually worn out by circulating 203,000 times had been used 125 times each. The school duplicates are never rebound, as they are often too much soiled to be worth rebinding, and, costing but 27 cents, a new one can be bought for less than the cost of rebinding. Nearly all of the regular library books are rebound once, and the life of the book is more than doubled thereby. If a child's book cost 27 cents and circulates 41 times, the actual book cost is less than three-fourths of a cent per circulation. An adult book costs a dollar, and the rebinding of it costs 50 cents, and it circulates 125 times; the cost is therefore one and one-fifth cents per circulation. Thus, while the book destruction seems enormous, when the number of books worn out is considered in connection with the service each individual book has rendered, the cost is insignificant.

"In this calculation, it will be noted, the entire wearing loss is charged to the circulation of books for home use, no account being taken of the wear of the thousands of books that are used in the reference department and in the reading rooms of the library and branches."

Binding and Repair

BINDING

In the bindery maintained by the St. Louis Public Library, the volumes bound from May, 1913, to April, 1914, according to the last report, numbered 20,581, at an estimated value, according to the schedule in effect with outside binders, of \$9,609. The job work, including the making of magazine binders, cutting paper and cardboard, etc., and the lettering of books received from publishers with unlettered backs, added \$293.00 to that amount, making the estimated worth of the year's work \$9,902.00. The operating expense, in-

cluding salaries of binders (\$7,176.00), binding supplies (\$1,227.00), and allowance for gas, light, power and deterioration of the plant (\$108.00) totaled \$8,511.00, which shows a saving to the library of \$1,391.00 in the year. This does not take into account the improved wearing quality of binding and materials employed. In addition to the work done by the library bindery, 3,652 volumes were bound by outside binders at an actual cost of \$1,968.00, making in all 24,233 volumes bound at an actual cost of \$10,479.00. Very little binding is sent to outside binders now, and the library bindery will soon be able to do all the work.

Libraries on Special Subjects

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The business library. D. N. Handy and Guy E. Marion. *System*, Jl., 1914. p. 96-99.

Special libraries have recently been installed by business houses, and this article, after giving a few general suggestions for their establishment, is made up of reproductions of photographs showing methods used in various business libraries for the care of clippings and pamphlets, "carding" correspondence, filing magazines and tabulating samples.

The evolution of the special library. John Cotton Dana. *Spec. Libs.*, My., 1914. p. 70-76.

Libraries of a sort have existed since the first clay tablets were baked. After the invention of printing books became more common, but were still regarded as intended only for the use of the upper classes. The "real books," in the opinion of the educated, were the literary masterpieces, including all the older Greek and Latin writings, books about these classics, and books on religious subjects.

When the public library movement took form in this country in 1876, the field of library book collection had widened to cover all kinds of writings, though it might not be thought proper to admit every reader to their use. The librarian was inclined to think his collections were intended for the learned rather than the learner, and the community at large considered them rather exclusively designed for those reared to use them.

These views were gradually broadened through the great increase of printed matter and of the number of subjects taught in schools and colleges, and through the rapid growth of the reading habit among women and children.

The increase of print is marked in new book production, in periodical literature, in

the publications of public institutions and private associations, and in the wide field of advertising. In spite of all that is reported in print of things done, projects planned, tests made, and results reached, much escapes or is unknown to him who can use it to advantage. Besides this constant piling-up of concrete facts, there is another mass of information on social service and government activities, and on the literature of science and the arts.

While the library should very properly continue to serve the student, the child, and the inquiring woman, the industrialist, the investigator, the scientist, and the social service worker, must also be served. The difference in the amount of material and the difference in the length of time it remains useful, make a wise method of administration difficult to find. In the past attention has been paid chiefly to the careful description, indexing, and preservation of material. Now the problem arises of how to handle the print which is useful and yet ephemeral.

"Select the best books, list them elaborately, save them forever—was the sum of the librarians' creed of yesterday. To-morrow it must be, select a few of the best books and keep them, as before, but also, select from the vast flood of print the things your constituency will find helpful, make them available with a minimum of expense, and discard them as soon as their usefulness is past."

The Special Libraries Association came into being when a few large enterprises found it advantageous to have a skilled person devote his whole time to gathering and arranging material bearing on their special lines of work. At that time the Newark Public Library was developing its business branch, and it was at the suggestion of that library and that of the Merchants' Association of New York that invitations were sent out to the librarians for these business houses, suggesting a conference at Bretton Woods, in July 1909. The name "Special Libraries" was chosen as distinguishing from the older order of libraries those institutions which realize how ephemeral in value is much of the present printed material and frankly adopt the new library creed of selection, immediate use, and rejection when usefulness is past.

The association began with about 30 members, within a year there were over 70, and in two years 125. In January, 1910, the publication of a monthly journal, *Special Libraries*, was begun, which has already published 35 numbers with a total of over 400 pages.

The public library, like the special library, should equip itself to handle a vast amount of ephemeral useful material, and by its meth-

ods should suggest to large business institutions how helpful they would find similar work in their own fields. As to suggestions on the selection of material, co-operation is already being tried. The Public Affairs Information Service, under the direction of Mr. John A. Lapp, has established a co-operative service with a membership including both librarians and individuals. In Boston a bureau of general information has been organized by several libraries, with a central office in the Public Library, and the League of American Municipalities has long had in view a plan for establishing a central municipal bureau which should gather notes on the activities of all our large cities.

BANKING LIBRARIES

The library of the American Bankers' Association. Marian R. Glenn. *Spec. Libs.*, May, 1914. p. 78-80.

The Association includes in its membership national, state, private, and savings banks, trust companies, and clearing houses. To answer the questions of these varied interests, a library and reference department was created in 1911. This department also serves the American Institute of Banking, with 14,000 students. The traveling loan collection is the most important feature of the library. Press clippings, financial periodicals, proceedings of bankers' associations, pamphlets, etc., provide most of the material.

Legal size vertical files hold the material alphabetically arranged by subject, with numerous subdivisions, and with cross-references attached to the guide cards. Clippings are mounted on manila cards 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, punched to be made up into loose-leaf books if necessary. Periodical excerpts and small pamphlets are placed in manila covers, and clippings of only temporary interest are kept in envelopes. Small red metal "vise signals" are attached to articles to which reference is made from some general subject.

A collection of bank advertisements and one of bank pictures are much used. The library now includes about 2000 books, which must eventually be largely augmented to permit specialization on certain subjects. Both bound and unbound periodicals and proceedings are card-indexed for leading articles and statistics, and analyticals made for many.

The decimal classification devised for the library covers the general subjects Money, Banking, Credit, Exchange, Economics, Investment, Agriculture and industry, Trade and transportation, and Public finance. The 000 class is allotted to general reference books, government documents are classed with pub-

lic finance, and one class has been left for the possible accession of a collection of books on banking law. An official monthly publication, the *Journal-Bulletin*, keeps members of the association informed of the library's resources.

General Libraries

For Special Classes—Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

In the 1913 report of the librarian of the Chicago Historical Society is a description of the establishment by the society of children's lectures on Chicago history conforming to the course of study in the public schools. At first the lecturers went to the schools, but since April all lectures have been given in the society's lecture hall, and the museum collections were thrown open to the children each afternoon. At present the salary of the lecturer and the cost of the hundreds of lantern slides required for the proper visualizing of the subject of Chicago, are being borne by a single member of the society, and it is possible to include but 120 of the 300 schools, each of these receiving twenty delegates' tickets. These were given to pupils in the eighth grade, who were expected to report on the lectures in class. The lecturer chosen was Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, who divided the subject into four parts: First—Period of exploration and settlement, from Father Marquette to the building of old Fort Dearborn, 1673-1803. Second—Period of settlement, 1804-1837. Third—Growth and expansion, 1837-1871. Fourth—Rebuilding, 1871 to the present. Each Chicago lecture is given on four successive Saturdays, thirty principals of schools being each week invited by letter to appoint twenty delegates, tickets for whom, together with an acknowledgment postal, are sent. The color of the ticket is changed each month in order that unused tickets may not be accumulated and used at later lectures, thereby causing overcrowding. In this way each school is reached every fourth week and the course completed in four months. Letters to principals relative to second and successive lectures contain a statement of the number of delegates credited to his school at the preceding lecture.

Developing a children's room. Marian Cutter. *Pub. Libs.*, Je., 1914. p. 242-245.

Furniture and arrangement of rooms are not discussed, but consideration is given to the books to be chosen, the best way of presenting them to the children, and ways of de-

veloping a greater use of the library. Of course the children's classics should be chosen, and in as beautiful editions as possible. Picture books for the little ones, containing pictures of normal life, scenes in the home and field, and sketches of people at their usual occupations, should be provided. As the child grows older he should have myths and fairy tales, Bible stories, poetry, history and geography, as well as fiction. Stories that are lukewarm, improbable, or vicious, must be excluded, and those maintaining a right standard of honor, loyalty, truth, fairness, and kindness, selected.

The children's librarian should be "well informed and of broad interests, with a love and knowledge of books, a wise sympathy and a gracious cordiality. Besides this a sense of humor, a pleasing personality, adaptability, and strength of character she must have."

The children's librarian, particularly in the small town, must take care not to fall into a rut, and must study the results of others' work for suggestive ideas. Co-operation with Sunday school teachers may be as effective as with teachers in day schools. An occasional exhibit and social evening at the library, open to parents and friends, helps to advertise, and the usual bulletins, clubs, and story hours all help to keep up interest.

College

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The *Pedagogical Seminary* for June (vol. 21, p. 278-283) reports a discussion on the position of the library in the college, at the meeting of the New England College Librarians. This discussion was opened by Dr. H. L. Koopman, of Brown University, who was followed by Dr. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University. The editor of the *Seminary* has submitted the points brought out by Dr. Koopman and Dr. Wilson, and a number of other librarians and college professors, and prints their comments on the same. The comments of the various librarians which are published are by Dr. Herbert Putnam, head of the Library of Congress; Dr. W. D. Johnston, recently librarian of Columbia University, now of St. Paul; Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, of the Newberry Library, Chicago; and Josephine A. Clark, librarian of Smith College. Prof. E. B. Titchener, of Cornell University, and Prof. J. W. Baird, of Clark University, commented on Dr. Koopman's and Dr. Wilson's remarks from the professor's point of view. One of the points discussed is the protest against the administration of college libraries by a committee of the faculty.

Reading and Aids

Aids to readers

BOOK JACKETS

At Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, the paper covers of new books are put together in bunches of 20 or more, the top left corners punched, and the bunches hung to nails on the bulletin board by strings, so anybody may look them over. Much space is thus saved over the usual method of posting the jackets separately on the bulletin.—*Bull. Bibl.*

VACATION READING

Vacation reading. Lucy M. Salmon. *Pub. Libs., Je.*, 1914. p. 233-238.

The book to-day encounters keen competition from the newspaper, the magazine, the short story, the literature sent out by various societies, besides a multitude of papers and reports. There is also the competition of the theatre, the moving picture, the dance, athletics, automobiling, and travel in general. There may be hope for the book in spite of these conditions, but is there hope for the college student in relation to the book?

At the opening of the last academic year 100 students in three classes of an eastern college were asked to present lists of books read during the summer vacation. The lists represented a total of 356 different authors and 642 named books, in addition to "a little poetry," "two or three dozen modern novels, the names of which I cannot remember," "a collection of short stories," and similar reports.

The second charge that college students do not read the right books is not so quickly dismissed, for a book, like a fact, is of value only in association with specific conditions. The same book may be read at different times with entirely different objects. If fiction predominates in the lists presented, it includes works written in many different languages and if "V. V.'s eyes" leads the list of single books with 29 readers, Dickens has had 31 readers of 16 different books.

The interest in the great questions of life

never ceases with college students, and the fact that they read the authors of to-day is no proof that they hold the early writers in contempt. The lists show less reflection than might be expected of interest aroused by college work, and comparatively little reflection of many of the great questions of the day. They also show little concentration on any one author or subject. Few read more than one work of any given author, and few read more than one author on any subject.

At Vassar various expedients have been tried to stimulate vacation reading. The *Miscellany* publishes each June lists of books suggested by the heads of the different departments. Some of the departments published independent lists, and the alumnae of a girl's school have established a prize for the student who has best fulfilled the requirement of a special reading course arranged by the department of English.

It may be questioned whether any one of these expedients has been wholly successful. Is it possible that the effort has been misdirected? The feeling is widespread that much reading, however aimless it may be, produces culture, and it is encouraged by the college for this reason. The college, moreover, separates itself from outside conditions as far as possible. No improvement can come in vacation reading apart from improvement in general educational spirit and organization.

Literary Methods and Appliances

Library Appliances

MAGAZINE BOXES

The Allentown (Pa.) Public Library has recently received 300 specially made boxes to hold magazines. Each box will hold six numbers, half a year's subscription. They will be arranged on shelves and so placed that every box will have a hinged lid and front so as to make access to the magazines easy for the patrons. It is also the intention to index all articles to make it easy for applicants to find the magazine articles they want.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

IX. CHILDREN'S ROOM

*Sing a song of sixpence, a room full of books,
Four and twenty pages storing them in nooks.
When the door was opened, in the children came.
When they'd pawed around a while, it didn't look the same.*

—Renée B. Stern.

Bibliographical Notes

Recent lists issued by the Division of Visual Instruction of the University of the State of New York have been List 23, slides and photographs on forestry and lumbering; List 24, lantern slides on physical geography; and List 25, slides and photographs on flies, their anatomy and their relation to health.

A list of Swedish terms used in bibliographies and by the book and printing trades has been compiled by Axel Moth, chief of the cataloging division of the reference department of the New York Public Library, and was printed in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January and April. The first part of a similar set of Spanish terms, also compiled by Mr. Moth, is printed in the July number.

The year book of the British Library Association has been revised and issued for 1914. It is the first issue since 1909, and contains important changes in the by-laws, especially those dealing with membership and branch associations. The list of fellows and members has also been entirely revised. The year book was edited by L. Stanley Jast, honorary secretary of the Association.

There has just been reprinted in pamphlet form on the *Cardiff Libraries' Review*, the address "On the study of early printed books," delivered by Arundell Esdaile, of the British Museum Library, at the opening of an exhibition of early printed books in the Central Reference Library in Cardiff, May 7, 1913. The pamphlet is illustrated with several full-page reproductions of woodcuts from early books.

"Suggestive outlines on children's literature" is an 88-page pamphlet, compiled by Mary Bostwick Day, librarian, and Elisabeth Kissick Wilson, training teacher in the Southern Illinois State Normal University. The table of contents divides the material into four parts: Historical outlines of children's literature, Illustrators of children's books, Suggestive studies in children's literature, and Representative list of books.

The 77th annual issue of "The English catalogue of books" is out. It gives in one alphabet, under author and title, a list of practically all the books published in the United Kingdom during the year. In 1913 there were 12,379 books published, an increase of 312 over 1912. James Douglas Stewart, formerly a librarian at Croydon, England, is the editor of the catalog, which is published in this country by the R. R. Bowker Company.

The *Monthly Bulletin* of the St. Louis Pub-

lic Library for July is given over to a report on the regulation of public dance halls, prepared by Andrew Linn Bostwick, the librarian of the Municipal Reference branch. Information was received from twenty cities, and the report is divided into two parts, the first giving a general summary of dance-hall legislation, and the second being a digest of the regulations of the various cities investigated.

An article on "Public print collections in the United States," by Frank Weitenkampf, D.H.L., of the New York Public Library, was printed in Band x, Heft 2 of *Museumskunde*, and has now been reprinted in separate form. The resources of the collections in the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, and Boston Museum of Fine Arts are described in the most detail, but many other print collections are also touched upon.

A second edition of the monograph issued by the Free Public Library of Jersey City, N. J., entitled "The American flag: its origin and history," was published in June. It was compiled by Edmund W. Miller, the assistant librarian, and contains historical material on the colonial flags as well as the stars and stripes, tracing the many changes made in the latter before its present form was adopted. There are also paragraphs on special flags, signal flags, state flags, flag legislation and manufacture, the Confederate flag, and "The star spangled banner."

The Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library of Chicago has published a "Chicago city manual," prepared by Francis A. Eastman, city statistician, containing a historical sketch of the city with some biographical notices; a section on the executive government of Chicago, giving the duties of the mayor and all departments and bureaus, with the personnel of each; lists of officers and trustees of the board of education and of Chicago's museums and libraries; and much miscellaneous material relating to city development plans, amusement places, courts, taxes, etc.

A second edition of Lang's German-English dictionary of medical terms has been issued by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. The work has been edited and revised by Dr. Milton K. Meyers, of Philadelphia, and contains 4400 definitions in addition to the 45,000 and over which the first edition contained. The additions include a number of definitions of symptoms, diseases, signs, reflexes, etc., named after individual physicians, many of them very recent, which have not yet been incorporated in the standard English medical dictionaries touched upon.

The Bodleian Quarterly Record, volume 1, number 1, issued by the Bodleian Library at Oxford, has reached this office. The objects with which it is started are stated in the introductory note as being threefold: "to provide readers in the library and other residents with a list of the chief accessions of the last three months; to afford some account of the various activities of the Bodleian, in the hope of interesting a larger number in its work and progress; and to give literary and personal information, both by notes on current events and on discoveries within the library, and by printing extracts, documents, and essays of permanent value." The divisions will continue to be, as in this first number, Notes and news, Accessions, and Documents and records.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the public libraries of the province. Toronto: Ontario Dept. of Education. 42 p. (Vol. XIII, Part I.)

BOOKS FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BLIND, BOOKS FOR
Classified catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-1911. Part IX. p. 2648-2688.

CATHOLICS
Louisville Free Public Library. Some books in the Louisville Free Public Library of interest to Catholic readers. Louisville, Ky.: Fed. of Catholic Societies. 86 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ABERDEEN, BANFF, KINCARDINE
Johnstone, J. F. Kellas. A concise bibliography of the history, topography, and institutions of the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine. [Part II.] (In *Aberdeen Univ. Lib. Bull.*, Apr., 1914. p. 301-382.)

ADOLESCENCE
Alexander, John L., ed. The teens and the rural Sunday school; being the second volume of the report of the Commission on Adolescence, authorized by the San Francisco Convention of the International Sunday School Association; a study. . . . Association Press. 3 p. bibl. 50 c.

ADVERTISING
Edgar, A. E. How to advertise a retail store; including mail order advertising, a complete and comprehensive manual for promoting publicity. 4. ed. Advertising World, 1913. 9 p. bibl.

Hollingsworth, H. L. Advertising and selling, principles of appeal and response. Appleton, 1913. 4 p. bibl.

AFRICA—FAUNA
Roosevelt, Theodore, and Heller, Edmund. Life-histories of African game animals; illustrated from photographs and from drawings by Philip R. Goodwin; and with 40 faunal maps. 2 v. Scribner. 16 p. bibl. \$10 n.

AFRICANA
Books, prints, maps, etc., relating to Africa, chiefly South Africa. London: E. C. Carter. 12 p. (Hornsey book list, no. 45. 373 items.)

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural project study bibliography, arranged for ready reference. (In R. W. Stimson, The Massachusetts home-project plan of vocational agricultural education. p. 75-94. U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 8. Whole no. 579.)

Youngblood, Bonney. Corn culture for Texas farmers. Austin, Tex.: Texas Dept. of Agriculture. 5 p. bibl. (Bull.)

ALPS
Short list of Alpine literature and mountaineering generally. London: Francis Edwards. 15 p. (No. 340. 273 items.)

AMERICANA
A collection of books and pamphlets relating to America. Anderson Auction Co. 60 p. (No. 1029, 1914. 697 items.)

Books, autographs, pictures, engravings, relics of Washington and Lincoln, etc. Merwin Sales Co. 58 p. (No. 565, 1914. 325 items.)

Catalogue of a collection of Americana, including selections from the library of the late John R. Thomson, U. S. senator from New Jersey. . . . Merwin Sales Co. 102 p. (No. 569, 1914. 971 items.)

Catalogue of Americana and Tennesseana, principally of the southern states. Nashville, Tenn.: Paul Hunter, 401 Church St. 36 p. (No. 1, 1914. 755 items.)

Catalogue of rare and choice books relating to America. Cleveland, O.: The John Clark Co., Euclid Ave. and E. 35th St. 49 p. (No. 4, 1914.)

Rare Americana. Part 1 of one important collection. New York: Chas. Fred. Hartman. 142 p. (Heartman's auction XXI. 1062 items.)

Short list of books, prints, old maps, etc., relating to America. London: F. C. Carter. 8 p. (Hornsey book list, no. 44. 226 items.)

The library of the late Benson J. Lossing, American historian. Part VI. Letters, documents, and pamphlets of the Revolution, War of 1812, and the Civil War. Anderson Auction Co. 43 p. (No. 1031, 1914. 331 items.)

AMMONIA VAPOR
Goodenough, G. A., and Mosher, W. E. The properties of superheated ammonia vapor. 3 p. bibl. (Univ. of Ill. Engineering Experiment Station. Bull.)

ARCHITECTURE
Boston Public Library. Catalogue of books relating to architecture, construction and decoration, in the Public Library of the city of Boston. 2d ed. 535 p.

Richardson, A. E. Monumental classic architecture in Great Britain and Ireland, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. . . . Scribner. 3 p. bibl. \$33.50 n.

ART
Books on art and allied subjects. Maggs Bros. 212 p. (No. 325. 1251 items.)

ASTRONOMY
Moulton, Forest Ray. An introduction to celestial mechanics. 2. rev. ed. Macmillan. bibl. \$3.50 n.

Price, Edward W., pseud. The essence of astronomy; things everyone should know about the sun, moon, and stars. Putnam. 7½ p. bibl. \$1 n.

AUTOGRAPHS
A catalogue of autograph letters and valuable books. . . . London: Bernard Quaritch. 136 p. (No. 331.)

BANKING
Cooperative credit: a selected bibliography. (In *Bull. of Russell Sage Found.*, J., 1914. 5 p.)

Dowrie, George W. The development of banking in Illinois, 1817-1863. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill., 1913. 3½ p. bibl. 90 c. (Studies in the social sciences.)

BIBLE
Special reading list on the New Testament. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. Lib.*, JI, 1914. p. 13-22.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Josephson, Aksel G. S. Bibliography of bibliographies. 2d ed. (In *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*. Vol. VII, p. 33-40, 115-124.)

BINDING
Catalogue of books bequeathed to the New York Public Library by William Augustus Spencer. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jc., 1914. p. 540-572.)

The Spencer collection is primarily a collection of modern French bindings, and each entry in the catalog contains notes descriptive of binding and illustrations. An article on French binders and the examples of their art in the Spencer collection, written by Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is printed in the same number of the *Bulletin*.

BIOGRAPHY

Classified catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-1911. Part VIII. p. 2385-2647.

BUSINESS

New Britain (Ct.) Institute. Business books in the New Britain Institute, April, 1914. 7 p.

CHEMISTRY

Barger, George. The simpler natural bases. Longmans. 40 p. bibl. \$1.80 n.

Desch, Cecil Henry. Intermetallic compounds; with 17 figures. Longmans. 4½ p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Monographs on inorganic and physical chemistry.)

Jones, Walter. Nucleic acids; their chemical properties and physiological conduct. Longmans. 15½ p. bibl. \$1.10 n. (Monographs on biochemistry.)

CHILDREN

American Institute of Child Life. Guide book to childhood; a handbook for members of the American Institute of Child Life, prepared by William Byron Forbush and others. 2. ed. Philadelphia: The author, 1913. bibl. \$2.

Forbush, William Byron. The government of children between six and twelve. Philadelphia: Amer. Inst. of Child Life. 4 p. bibl. 35 c.

Weeks, Mrs. Mary Harmon, ed. Parents and their problems; child welfare in home, school, church, and state. 8 v. Washington, D. C.: National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Assn. bibl. ea., \$2.50.

CHINA—TAXATION

Chen Shao-Kwan. The system of taxation in China in the T'ang dynasty, 1644-1911. Longmans. bibl. \$1. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.)

CITY PLANNING

Boston Public Library. City planning. (In Catalogue of books relating to architecture. . . p. 427-535.)

CIVIL WAR

A collection of books and pamphlets relating to the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln. New York: Daniel H. Newhall, 154 Nassau St. 44 p. (No. 82, 1914. 3031 items.)

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE

Valuable books embracing the collection of Cruikshankiana . . . from the collections of Stanley K. Wilson . . . and James McMurtrie, Sr. Stan. V. Henkels. 36 p. (Cat. no. 1109. 229 items.)

DE MEZIERES, ATHANASE

Bolton, Herbert Eugene, ed. Athanase de Mézières and the Louisiana-Texas frontier, 1768-1780; documents published for the first time, from the original Spanish and French manuscripts, chiefly in the archives of Mexico and Spain; translated into English. 2 v. Cleveland, O.: A. H. Clarke Co. 4 p. bibl. \$10. (Spain in the West.)

DIALECTS, AMERICAN

St. Louis Public Library. Books containing American local dialects. 16 p.

A collection of the short lists appearing from time to time in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the library, between Feb., 1913, and June, 1914.

DRUGS, DETERIORATION OF

Eberhardt, E. G., and Eldred, F. R. A bibliography of the deterioration of drugs and pharmaceutical products. (In *Lilly Scientific Bulletin*, Ap. 6, 1914. p. 181-193.)

EDUCATION

Bloomfield, Meyer. The school and the start in life; a study of the relation between school and employment in England, Scotland, and Germany. Gov. Prtg. Off. 10 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 4. Whole no. 575.)

EDUCATION, COMPULSORY

Compulsory school attendance. Part vi. Bibliography of compulsory education in the United States. bibl. p. 131-134. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 2. Whole no. 573.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Booker, James Manning. The French "inchoative" suffix *-iss* and the French *-ir* conjugation in Middle English. Chapel Hill, N. C.: Univ. of N. C., 1912. bibl. (Studies in philology.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Nineteenth century English literature. Dodd & Livingston. 85 p. (No. 14, 1914.)

Old English literature; a special catalogue of valuable books from the library of the late Prof. Edward Dowden, of Dublin University. Holborn, London: Frank Hollings, 7 Great Turnstile. 35 p. (No. xcvi. 904 items.)

EUROPE

Cole, Grenville Arthur James. The growth of Europe. Holt. 3 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)

EYE DISEASES

Catalogue of books on diseases of the eye. London, W. C.: Henry Kimpton. 4 p. (No. 132, 1913. 131 items.)

FAR EAST

Catalogue of a large and interesting collection of books relating to the Far East: The Indian empire, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burmah, China, and the Malay archipelago. 88 p. (No. 337. 1281 items.)

Catalogue of books relating to the Far East and Australasia. George Salby. 24 p. (No. 4, 1914. 472 items.)

FARMING

MacGerald, Willis, ed. Practical farming and gardening; or money saving methods in farming, gardening, fruit growing; also horse, cattle, sheep, hog, and poultry raising; by an eminent array of specialists. Marietta, O.: S. A. Mulliken Co. bibl. \$2.50.

FICTION

Brockton [Mass.] Public Library. A list of cheerful books. 7 p.

FRENCH REVOLUTION

An illustrated catalogue of engravings and books relating to Marie Antoinette and the French Revolution. Henry Sotheman & Co. 120 p. (No. 49. 1432 items.)

GEOLOGY

Watson, Thomas Leonard, and Taber, Stephen. Geology of the titanium and apatite deposits of Virginia. Charlottesville, Va.: Univ. of Va., 1913. 8 p. bibl. (Va. Geological Survey. Bull.)

HAWAII

Goodrich, Joseph King. The coming Hawaii; with 37 illustrations from photographs. McClurg. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (World today series.)

HERDER AND KLOPFSTOCK

Adler, Frederick Henry. Herder and Klopstock; a comparative study. G. E. Stechert. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50.

HERVIEU, PAUL ERNEST

Barker, Tommie Dora, comp. Reading list on Paul Ernest Hervieu, 1857-. (In *Bull. Bibl. Ap.*, 1914. p. 40.)

HISTORY

Cowan, Andrew Reid. Master-clues in world-history. Longmans. 3 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

HISTORY, AMERICAN

Coe, Fanny E. Makers of the nation. Amer. Book Co. 4 p. bibl. 50 c.

HISTORY, ANCIENT

Botsford, George Willis. A history of the ancient world. In 2 books. Macmillan. bibl. \$1 n., ea.

HYGIENE

Hoag, Ernest Bryant. Organized health work in schools, with an account of a campaign for school hygiene in Minnesota. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1913. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1913, no. 44. Whole no. 555.)

Communications

Editor of Library Journal:

Sometime when you want to publish a small item showing how a librarian is called upon to give up his time and energy to answer questions by an outsider who has no call upon his time, I suggest that you publish the following. I came across the letter the other day. I of course do not give the real name and place:

"Prof. —"

"May I not have your advice? I want you to select 450 books for a minister's library. Kindly name them in three lots. I want the 150 most important books first, the next most important 150 in lot No. 2, and the third lot of 150 in lot No. 3. Do not assume that I have any books at all; just name the first 450 books you would place in the ministerial library as nearly in the order of their importance as you can. Do not assume that I am idling. I am in a serious mood. I am coming to you that I may make my ministry free from tradition and conformable to reason and revelation.

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Sincerely yours,

WALTER C. GREEN.

Editor Library Journal:

In a recent conspectus of children's books in a library journal, an American woman librarian speaks in a most disparaging tone of the works of Ellis, and, indeed, implies that they are more or less pernicious for the youngsters. I presume that E. S. Ellis is intended; and, although I have never visited America, and can only speak of this writer's books from memory, I really should like to offer a humble protest. The children of Great Britain love these books; the Deerfoot series, the river series, and such really enthralling boys' books as "The cabin in the clearing," are not great literature, perhaps, but in common with hundreds of British boys, I gained my profound sympathy with America, my love of its forests and rivers, and my interest in American history from my early reading of these. Moreover, they teach self-reliance, observation, initiative, and simple religious truth as well as any books I know. No doubt, if I were to reread them, much of the glamour would have faded, but the same would apply to any book which one loved in childhood. But my protest has a more serious purpose. Can any of your readers tell me the precise grounds, literary or moral, upon which Ellis is to be condemned? The opinion of two generations of children is

in his favour. What is against him? The answer has an important bearing, as American readers may justly claim that they have surer grounds for judging American works than the Briton has, and also because the critic has probably focussed on this writer some critical canons which might be useful to us all. I am,

Very truly yours,

W. C. BERWICK SAYERS.

Croydon Public Libraries, England.

Editor Library Journal:

May I ask you to note an error in a recent book that does a great though entirely unintentional wrong to California county libraries? The book is Dr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Antrim's "The county library." The greater part of it is taken up with an account of the Brumback Library of Van Wert county, Ohio, the first county library to survive and really deserve the name. The latter fourth of the book deals with the general subject, and here the authors carefully verified their figures, I am told, by reference to the libraries themselves, except in the case of the California libraries. There the authority used was *News Notes of California Libraries*, but the mistake was made of taking the quarterly figures of that periodical for annual figures. All California libraries given in the tables of statistics suffer alike in this matter, and only as an example I mention that the circulation of the Oakland Free Library, which serves as the County Library of Alameda county, is given as 71,724, when as a matter of fact it was 533,585, not including 81,902 unbound magazines circulated.

This misapprehension colors all the comments the authors make on the California county libraries and seriously mars an otherwise well-written book.

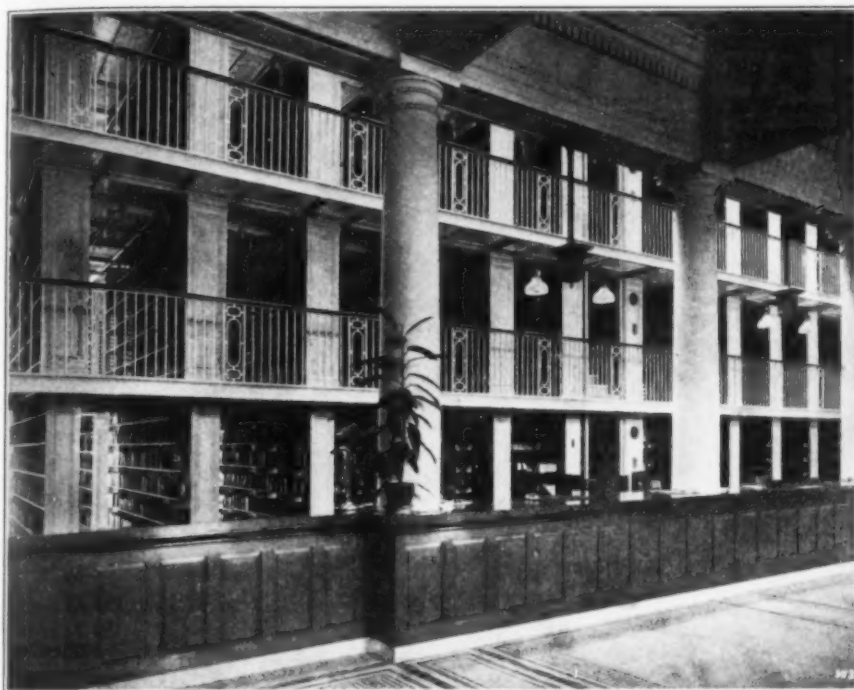
Yours truly,

CHAS. S. GREENE.

Oakland (Cal.) Free Library.

Library Calendar

- Sept. 7-13. New York Library Association. Cornell University, Ithaca.
- Oct. —. Kansas and Missouri Library Associations. Joint meeting at Topeka.
- Oct. —. Iowa State Library Association. Marshalltown.
- Oct. 6-9. Ohio Library Association. Dayton.
- Oct. 15-17. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.
- Oct. 21-23. Illinois Library Association. Annual meeting, Springfield.



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A. L. A. INDEX TO GENERAL LITERATURE, SUPPLEMENT, 1900-1910. Cloth, \$4.00.

Material consists of a cumulation, under one alphabet, of the analytics of composite books and publications of societies and bureaus, indexed in the Annual Library Index, 1900 to 1910, inclusive, and of 125 books never before analyzed in print.

ANALYTICAL CARDS FOR "GREAT DEBATES IN AMERICAN HISTORY." 14v. Current Literature Publishing Co. 1913. Price \$5.00 per set.

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INDEX TO KINDERGARTEN SONGS, compiled by Margery C. Quigley of the St. Louis Public Library under the supervision of Arthur E. Bostwick. (Advance subscriptions received. Ready November, 1914.) Price not to exceed \$1.50.

About 40 books have been indexed including kindergarten songs, folk songs and American singing games. Books are indexed under composer; title; first line; author when well-known; and subject when possible. Will be of unquestionable service to libraries in aiding kindergarten teachers and parents.

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LIST OF POLISH BOOKS, Compiled by Mrs. Jozefa Kudlicka, of the Buffalo Public Library. (A. L. A. Foreign Book List No. 6.) Price, 25c.

Contains about 350 titles and compiled primarily for the use of public libraries and state library commissions. The introduction gives a list of the principal publishers and dealers in Polish books. Titles have English translations. Books are classified, fiction, children's books and principal subjects of non-fiction.

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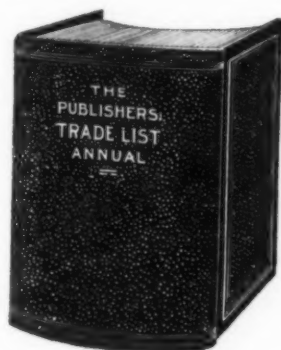
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